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# East Europe Report

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30 January 1986

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ECONOMY

POLAND

POLISH MINISTER ON MINING SECTOR'S GAINS, GOALS

PM081632 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 2 Dec 85 pp 3, 4

[Interview with Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry, by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Andrzej Wozniak; date, place not given; upper case passages printed in boldface]

[Text] [Wozniak] Various circumstances determine the subject of our traditional Barborka [annual celebration of miners' day, 4 December] interviews. Let me recall that in 1981 we talked in an atmosphere of worry and concern, that a year later we could already say that it was the mining industry that was the first to overcome the crisis, and that in the years that followed the tone of our talks was dictated by the growing stabilization--stabilization within society as well as in industrial production. The present meeting--our fifth--cannot begin with anything other than a question that has been voiced by our readers. How is it that the miners are working well, even very well, and yet many regions of our country are still affected by coal shortages?

[Piotrowski] I could, as a matter of fact, avoid having to answer this question, since it is not my ministry that is responsible for the distribution of coal. That is decided centrally, in respect of the size, grade, quality, and destination of shipments. Our--the miners'--job is to meet the requirements of the orders delivered by the central planning authority. This year the task has been exceptionally difficult, because the year has 2 working days less than last year. Thus, to compensate for the calendar-imposed loss of more than 1.2 million metric tons of coal and maintain the level of extraction at 191.5 million metric tons, **MINERS WERE COMPELLED TO INCREASE THEIR OUTPUT--WHICH THEY DID WITH FULL SUCCESS--ON BOTH REGULAR WORKING DAYS AND SATURDAYS,** the latter being days of rest for the majority of working people in our country.

There is a whole complex set of circumstances--or, I should put it more strongly, discrepancies--in the system, all of them combining to prevent the good work done by the miners from resulting in an abundance of coal this year. Let us put aside the whole big issue of the excessive power-intensiveness of our economy, and look at the question of coal prices and distribution, especially in rural areas. One metric ton of coal can be purchased for as little as 150 kg of potatoes, and 1 metric ton of wheat grain will buy as much as 15 metric tons of coal. In past practice farmers were entitled to receive coal almost exclusively upon delivering contracted livestock to state purchase

centers, whereas today there are more than 40 different titles to securing coal allocation. As a result of this people are issued with receipt notes which are often in practice equivalent to unprotected promissory notes. They entitle the holder to purchase coal at reduced rates, not necessarily always as and when he really needs it, but because it is his due. A situation has evolved in which coal is now a sort of a barter commodity and, often, an article of speculation, since some people have more coal than they need for themselves--cases are known where a single household may have amassed a hoard of dozens of tons--while others, justifiably, sound the alarm because they have nothing with which to stoke their boilers.

DELIVERIES EARMARKED FOR SUPPLYING THE DOMESTIC AND COMMUNIST SECTOR HAVE ALWAYS BEEN GIVEN PRIORITY AND WILL ALWAYS REMAIN PROTECTED. Let me remind you that already in the first half of this year an extra 2 million metric tons, and recently another 0.5 million metric tons, were put on the market. However, there are limits to the scope for maneuver in the distribution system and also limits to our extraction capacities.

[PM081636] [Question] I understand that you cut your coat according to your cloth, but in the opinion of a considerable proportion, not to say majority, of economists the capital investment and modernization program for our mining sector is, to put it mildly, exaggerated. In the course of the debate on the preferred options of the next 5-year plan the Sejm's March decisions on the fuel and power complex were subjected to virtually wholesale criticism. There were some who were inclined to treat that spring act of the Sejm as cunning manipulation on the part of the ministry, aimed at forestalling the debate on the program of the 5-year plan.

[Answer] It was not a brainwave of Piotrowski's. The program submitted to the Sejm--and prepared in several versions, depending on the capacities of the national economy--represents the outcome of detailed analyses which were conducted over a period of 3 years by large teams of practitioners and academics, technical experts and economists. At times I fail to understand the point of those vicious attacks. After all, it was not so long ago that we were charged with pursuing shortsighted policies, or even with wasteful exploitation of our coal deposits. Now, when we come up with detailed balancesheets, we are being criticized for applying long-range planning. Could it be because we were the first among all the ministries who were bold enough to present a program extending beyond the year 2000? We did not, after all, do it because we wanted to be applauded for playing a few bars ahead of the whole orchestra, but because we were convinced that unless the decisions about the development of the fuel and power complex are made today we may soon sink into an economic trough of the kind that even the worst pessimists cannot imagine. After all, capital investment in mining is not realized in yearly cycles.

Those attacks--varying as to their tone and the arguments used--on the program of our long-range projects are seen by us, perhaps even against their authors' intentions, AS UNDERMINING THE VERY FOUNDATION OF OUR ECONOMY. The calculation is simple: our demand for energy sources is met in 83 percent with solid fuels, in 10 percent with liquid fuels, and in 7 percent with fuel gas.

This proportion will remain stable for a long time to come, since there is no chance of increasing our petroleum imports, since the additional quantities of gas we are to receive from the Soviet Union are to be utilized in the municipal economy sector and also to assist the chemical industry and, finally, since the yields which we expect to obtain, after 1990, from our first Polish nuclear power plant will not even make up for the losses resulting from the need to close the most depreciated power generating facilities. A tempting alternative option that is being recommended proposes that less funds be allocated for capital investment in mining and power industry and more for economy schemes. Its advocates forget that the budget prepared by our ministry already estimates a saving of 70 million metric tons of theoretical standard fuel, this being one of the mainstays of our program. I should be grateful if the critics who attack that program would offer us a realistic alternative to cover at least the period through the year 2000.

[AU081637] [Question] The way the public sees it, the proposed rational management of our coal resources continues to remain in the sphere of wishful thinking in spite of certain--fragmentary--achievements. Many experts believe that we cannot remove the barrier of wastefulness by applying compulsory administrative measures, and at the same time economic instruments are for some reason consistently ineffective.

[Answer] Both these sorts of measures are vitally necessary at least until a wholesale shift of our fuel and power price ratios is effected. The price of the cigarette that you have been smoking just now is equivalent to that of 1 kilowatt-hour. We can offer individual consumers and small enterprises any quantity of lignite at any time. We have no buyers. We would like to expand our capacities for lignite briquetting, but the question is: who is going to buy them? In wealthy countries--to cite observations made in Austria, Switzerland, and the FRG--you can see firewood stacked neatly in piles near people's houses in every smaller town. Here nobody wants firewood, not even if it came free. How many people remember today that before the war many fuel merchants even had peat on sale.

Obviously, THE GREATEST POTENTIAL FOR FUEL ECONOMIES RESTS WITH OUR INDUSTRY. I back the view that the results of our industry's efforts in that sphere cannot as yet be regarded as satisfactory. It is true that winter came early this year, but so far we have not had any really severe frosts. Nevertheless, several times already our power consumption reached the level of 22,500 megawatts, that is, almost as high as for the coldest day last February. Next year's estimated demand for coal on the part of our industry exceeds all expectations. We will have to make cuts.

[Question] Let us continue with the question of management of our coal resources, since this is also the question of our balance of payments. First a question that is, perhaps, slightly barbed: Was the game, that is, last year's record figures in our coal exports, worth the candle, that is, the clearing of our coal warehouses of all reserve stocks? And the second question: How can the ministry guarantee a stabilization of our coal exports? In this area all profitable transactions are based on the amount of confidence and trust our customers have in us.

[Answer] The record figures that we reached last year were partly forced upon us, since we had a situation almost exactly opposite to the one we have today: the supply of coal to domestic markets was largely in excess of the demand. People failed to foresee that the winter could become more severe and consequently there have even been cases of direct refusal to accept deliveries of coal that had actually been ordered, mostly on the part of many parais cooperatives. We were obliged to set up additional storage facilities throughout the country at a very short notice, and then had to fight fierce battles with the bank as the latter attempted to put extra tax on them, arguing that the coal stored there amounted to unscheduled reserves.

It is not for the first time that DESIRE FOR IMMEDIATE PROFITS TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER LOGIC AND SOUND ECONOMIC SENSE in our mining sector. Did we not hear, back in 1983, that coal extraction should be reduced?

This year we will have exported some 36 million metric tons of coal. My personal view is that we could have sold some 3 million metric tons more, had our domestic policy been more stable and the distribution criteria more stringent. That, however, is not the miners' concern, nor that of the mining and power sector alone. The whole area of our economic policy is involved here, and especially the sphere of our foreign trade policy.

[PM081638] [Question] Let us, then, talk about the international considerations affecting Poland's mining industry. Provision of fuel and power has been laid down as one of the key targets for CEMA. What is our own contribution to the solution of this question? And now a more detailed question: During recent CEMA sessions it was proposed that our fraternal countries cooperate in the task of expanding Poland's mining industry, with particular emphasis on the Lublin Basin [zaglebie lubelskie]. What new developments can be noted in this matter?

[Answer] Finding effective solutions to the question of fuel and power supply was deemed a fundamental prerequisite for the success of all economic undertakings scheduled for the next 5 years as well as long-term plans in both bilateral and multilateral agreements between CEMA member states. This obliges them to continue to tighten their broadly conceived cooperation, particularly in the field of production cooperation and specialization. It is in this context that we should regard all joint ventures in capital investment involving both solid fuel extraction and the extraction of liquid and gas fuels. In December the construction of the Kobryn-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline will be completed, as a result of which deliveries of Soviet gas will increase by 1.1 billion cubic meters as early as next year. THE QUESTION OF OUR FRATERNAL STATES' CONTRIBUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUBLIN BASIN REMAINS OPEN. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Romania are especially interested in this. The matter is still under discussion, although I must say that the atmosphere which is being created around the fuel and power complex is by no means conducive to any smooth progress in these talks.

[Question] So far we have talked about the development of production potential in our mining industry, both in its domestic and international aspects. However, the question that is giving cause for concern is that of its processing



potential. Here we are thinking about two questions: The progressive collapse of our by-product coke industry, that is, its failure to apply the already developed methods of chemical processing of coal, and also the prospective future solutions such as, for instance, coal gasification--not to mention coal liquefaction.

[Answer] To be frank and open about it, we have made virtually no progress in coal processing, and if we take into consideration the depreciation in our by-product coke industry in terms of utilization of the coal coking process by-products, we must even speak of some regression. Well, such is the consequence of the interminable debates on practical technological solutions among different, mutually opposed groups. It is surely high time to cut short all this speculation on "what would happen if we did this, and what if we did that." We have negotiated an agreement with the Chemical and Light Industry Ministry, and I think that WE WILL FINALLY BE ABLE TO MAKE SOME PROGRESS WITH THE COAL GASIFICATION PLANT AT LIBIAZ. After all, the equipment that is already sitting on the site--still packed in crates--represents more than a third of the value of the investment project. Let us at long last get on with assembling them, because storage and maintenance are also costing us money.

Our reserves of sulfurous coal, which is perfectly suitable for gasification but not for combustion in power stations, reach as high as 8 billion metric tons. Let's get some gas from this coal, then. And let's leave until afterward the debate on whether we should earmark more of the gas for the production of methanol--which, used as admixture to gasoline, could ease our difficulties with vehicle fuel supply--or perhaps to allocate it in more substantial quantities for other applications in the chemical or municipal economy sectors.

[PM081639] Libiaz has every opportunity to become CEMA's starting point for putting into practice further work on chemical processing of coal, including coal liquefaction. After all, even the Soviet Union, one of the world's powers in oil and gas production, is intensively developing these very areas of research--in which it closely cooperates with us.

[Question] Since we have now entered the sphere of economic cost accounting, the question that should be asked is how, during its first year in operation, the institution of mining guilds has worked out in practice. Nobody needs to be reminded about the extent of controversy it provoked. Frankly, some even say that it was none other than Minister Piotrowski who cleared the path for other industries to set up organizational structures contrary to the spirit of the reform. The concept of "the specific nature of the industry" is being happily copied elsewhere.

[Answer] I will be brief: this year's results of the miners' effort would have been less good without the mining guilds. Few, if any, mines could have coped with the supply shortages that occurred this year if they had had to stand on their own. We have, after all, been beset by trouble with inadequate supply of materials, particularly from the metallurgical industry, and plagued by lack of equipment. Next year's prospects are none too good, either, especially as the hard-currency allowances to which our mining sector is entitled do not necessarily guarantee that the hard currency will actually be available.



I do not believe in the existence of benevolent spirits which, under a different scheme of operation, would be able to guarantee good planning coordination between individual collieries as well as provide conditions for the flow of producer resources, transfer of equipment, and so on.

It really is high time to terminate the debates on whether the institution of multiplant enterprises is in keeping with the spirit of the reform. BY CREATING MINING GUILDS WE DID NOT BY AS MUCH AS ONE IOTA INFRINGE THE PROVISIONS OF THE ENTERPRISE LAW, WHICH PROVIDES EXPRESSLY FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTING UP SUCH INSTITUTIONS. It can be said that the opponents of the concept of mining guilds--and among these there were also some co-authors of the law in question--have been hoist by their own petard. And as to the copying of our structures, let me tell you this: In economics, just like in the army, one must not let oneself be guided by emotions. Incidentally, anyone writing a history of the EEC--which is so mighty today--should begin at the time that the European Coal and Steel Community came into being.

[Question] To what extent can workers' self-management bodies carry out their functions in this new organizational structure? And, to follow with another question concerning the point of contact between administration and work forces: The union of the three separate miners' federations means that the trade unions as a partner have become very much stronger. Does the ministry reckon with this?

[Answer] Your first question had already been answered by the results of the elections to miners' self-management bodies, which were conducted in the spirit of equal partnership for all representatives of workforces in solving many vital questions concerning both their own mining communities and the mining sector as a whole, that sector which is one of the main stays of our economy. Workers councils have been appointed at the mining-guild level, and the representatives of individual enterprises taking part in their work provide an intermediate link in their parent collieries.

[PM081640] As to your second question, the ministry was happy to welcome the union between the three mining federations, but I would not wish to look at our prospective collaboration in terms of our respective strength. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF ALL OUR UNDERTAKINGS--THAT IS, THOSE OF TRADE UNIONISTS' AND THE ADMINISTRATION'S ALIKE--MUST BE MUTUAL AGREEMENT, since there can be no order or method without it, and order and method are the elementary prerequisites in the mining profession. Therefore, I rule out conflict, but I feel no apprehension about differences of opinion. If--as past practice has shown--our cooperation with trade unions generated more differences of opinion than is usual in other industries, it may have been because we sat down together to talk much more often than others did.

[Question] We assume, comrade minister, that you know that your nickname--which was, incidentally, invented by your colleagues in the previous government--is "King Coal." Is it not true that the exceptional position that coal commands in the national economy is conducive to excessively voluntarist behavior at various levels in the mining hierarchy? Take, for instance, the question of protection of the environment.

[Answer] But what sort of voluntarist behavior would you be talking about? After all, our miners do not extract the coal for themselves! I will continue to repeat, over and over again, that everything in Silesia can be changed and rebuilt, but no one can move the coal anywhere else.

People say that I have set up a state within a state. The risk of side effects must be taken into account wherever mineral deposits are mined. We are fully aware of these side effects and we are doing all we can to keep them to a minimum. Just give us some more time. We deal with mining damages as they arrive, and the backlog in that area will be cleared up by 1990--here I uphold the undertaking which we as a ministry and the related industry have already given many times before. We are increasing extraction combined with hydraulic mine filling, we are beginning to get good results in packing rock and ash underground, and we have developed a program for the utilization of salinated mine waters. THERE ARE TIMES WHEN YOU CAN REALLY LOSE HEART WHEN YOU HEAR CONSTANTLY REITERATED ACCUSATIONS AND REALIZE THAT NOBODY NOTICES WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE FOR PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT. On the other hand, the policy adopted in this field is not always very cohesive. I do not exclude the possibility of adding an extra few zlotys to the cost of every metric ton of extracted coal, to be set apart for the protection of the environment, provided that these additional funds are allocated for precisely defined purposes, to prevent the detrimental effect of mining.

[Question] It is time to conclude our interview. To keep tradition alive, we would like to ask you, comrade minister, to say a few words as your own, personal message to the miners. What do you, as head of the whole mining sector, would like to say to the miners through our paper?

[Answer] First and foremost I would like to say a big thank you to the mining fraternity: for the good results of their work this year, for making up for the shorter working year which we mentioned at the beginning of our interview, and for increasing the average daily extraction figures by several thousand metric tons.

I would like my colleagues at all levels in the mining hierarchy not to lose heart over the recurrent manifestations of a lack of understanding for the importance of the mining profession. And to believe that their everyday work has been, and will continue to be, highly appreciated in wide circles of our society. WITHOUT COAL THERE IS NO POLAND!

I wish all our miners and their families successful mining and much happiness in their personal life--in short, I wish them all the best.

[Wozniak] Thank you for the interview.

/9365

CSO: 2600/202

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

PEC MEETING ON CONSUMPTION, PRICES, FOOD

AU101527 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on Friday, 6 December.

The PEC examined and approved a report on observance of consumption norms for raw and other materials, fuels, and energy from 1 January to 30 September 1985 as compared with the same period in 1984, and on the stage of the application of measures by ministries, centrals, and enterprises to reduce consumption norms. The PEC assessed that the fulfillment of planned tasks and of recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, in connection with better and more judiciously utilizing the raw material and energy base was given concrete shape in the process of restructuring production and modernizing technologies, of reducing losses in the processing of products, and of expanding the utilization of reusable materials, a fact that positively influenced cutbacks in specific consumptions. The measures applied in enterprises, industrial centrals, and ministries in the first 3 quarters of the current year have led to cutbacks of some 3.4 billion lei in material and energy consumption, compared with the same period in 1984.

At the same time, however, during the first 9 months of the current year, the national economy as a whole exceeded the consumption norms of a number of products as compared with the planned norms, thus influencing material production expenditures and creating disruption in material-technical supply and in the smooth unfolding of the production process. The fact was criticized that numerous enterprises and economic ministries--especially in metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry, machine-building, the construction materials and other industries--did not act with due determination and did not take the necessary measures to strictly observe planned consumption norms.

The PEC asked the economic ministries, industrial centrals, and enterprises to take firm measures to urge the introduction into production and the manufacture of technologies and products characterized by low material and energy consumption; the observance of the planned consumption norms by all production capacities; the modernization of planned installations and equipment, and measures to completely fulfill the adopted programs of measures.

To observe consumption norms, the PEC asked the government, the State Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Material-Technological Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets to intensify their activity in this area, constantly control and pursue how each production unit is observing planned fuel, energy, raw, and other material consumption norms, and how measures are being applied to cut back on those consumptions.

In connection with these problems, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, requested that all economic ministries, the central control bodies, the State Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Material-Technological Supply work out--as soon as possible, that is, by 15 December--tangible programs and measures on the strict observance of consumption norms which should be thoroughly known by all units so as to avoid any form of waste, and requested that these consumption norms should not be exceeded in the future. He further requested that very firm action should be taken to achieve the best order and discipline in this area and the application of legal provisions and of the labor code regarding responsibility for losses and waste in the production process. He also recommended that these problems should be taken into consideration within the overall measures to perfect the application of the new economic-financial mechanism.

The party secretary general stressed that all necessary measures have been taken and everything needed has been ensured so that--under conditions of strictly observing planned consumptions and a proper organization of labor and production--next year's plan will be fulfilled smoothly as concerns all indexes, beginning with the very first days. In this context, he stressed the particular responsibility that rests with the government, the central control bodies, and the ministries in taking all necessary measures to ensure the operation of all productive units at full capacity, to properly organize shifts and work in general, and to thoroughly control the overall activity, so that each enterprise and all branches of the national economy--including investments--will commendably and most efficiently fulfill all plan indexes.

During the meeting, the PEC--by continuing the practice of systematically studying the development of prices and tariffs--examined a report on the situation registered in that area in the first 3 months of the current year. The report illustrates that in that period prices and tariffs developed within planned provision limits and that all necessary conditions are ensured to continue to preserve their stability.

The PEC also examined and endorsed a Program on the Development of the Production of Culinary Preparations in the 1986-1990 Period. Drawn up on the basis of recommendations and guidelines by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the program establishes important tasks for the food industry and domestic trade aimed at developing and diversifying the production of culinary preparations and processed and pre-packaged horticultural products to ensure our people's consumption requirements under more and more favorable conditions.

The program stipulates the production of varied food preparations by the food industry and other units and their sale through the food industry and other units and their sale through the trade network and collective consumption units in order to match the criteria of scientific nutrition and to better utilize the agricultural and food resources available in the national economy by concentrating production of culinary preparations within specialized units. It was established that the food industry would be organized on industrial principles by providing factories of various capacities that will ensure the products needed by food units and collective consumption units. Culinary products will be sold in each town, quarter, or street by specialized public food stores and units located as close as possible to enterprises, so that people are able to have constant easy access to them. The program further establishes tangible tasks devolving on the government, ministries, and central and local bodies to develop the food industry and the sale of culinary products. The PEC recommended that the way the program on developing the production of culinary preparations is being implemented should be examined quarterly and all necessary measures should be ensured to implement provisions under optimal conditions.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

## RESULTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

AU181032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 18 Dec 85

["Premises for Romania's Passage to a Higher Development Stage"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/12/1985--Over the last two decades, Romania's national income went up 4.5 times, industrial output rose 6.3 times and agricultural production 2.3 times over the interval, industrial labour productivity climbed 3.8-fold, matching an eleven-fold increase in foreign trade. With this as a basis, ever greater resources were created for both development and a rise in the population's standard of living. Materialized in fixed assets, this country's production potential augmented 5.5 times, from about 500 billion lei in 1965, to over 2,800 billion lei in 1985, with 90 percent of fixed assets coming on stream in the last two decades.

Placing among the first countries of the world in point of economic growth rate, over 1965-1985 Romania expanded its industrial potential, modernized its agriculture and the other branches of the economy, with the introduction of technical-scientific progress, a better turning to account of its material and human resources, a rise in labour productivity, the quality and efficiency, of economic activity as a basis.

A result of Romania's economic policy was the creation of new jobs, which allowed for a 1.8-fold increase in the number of the economically employed population, in step with a gradual rise in the population's real incomes and in the volume of retail sales. A steady increase in the rate of accumulation, to about one-third of the national income over the last four 5-Year Plan periods (1966-1985), as to about 17.1 percent in the 1956-1960 quinquennium, has been behind the fulfillment of vast investment programmes over the last two decades, averaging 163.5 billion lei yearly, that is 8.4 times up from the average annual volume of investments in the previous twenty years. According to calculations, had this solution not been adopted, the present-day potential of the Romanian economy would have been achieved later than the year 2000.

The qualitatively new elements of industrial development in the 8th 5-Year Plan period spanning 1986-1990 is the fact that the intensive reorganization of all sectors will be completed by 1990. As such, in point of both quality and performance, Romania's industrial production will reach a level comparable

with that of economically developed countries. In attacking this highly significant goal, a primordial role was assigned to scientific research, fast assimilation in production of the results of research and the breakthroughs in modern science and technology.

The drive toward a preponderantly intensive development of the national economy, subordinated to the eventual aim of placing this country among medium-developed states, is also mirrored by the fact that production expenditure in the all-country industry shall drop by about 110 lei in 1,000 lei worth of marketable production, with an over 60 percent rise in labour productivity. Following the broad promotion of technical progress and a better organization of production and work.

The great stress major falling on an intensive-type development of the economy also involves agriculture, which will further be the second major branch of the national economy. [sentence as received]

In the last decade of this century, Romania's industry will place at a superior performance and quality level, production automation, robotization and cybernation will generalize, the productivity will match that of the most advanced countries, and Romanian products will be on a par with the best made worldwide.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

#### CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU051902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/12/1985--December 5, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, paid a working visit to two Bucharest industrial units--the "23 August" works and the ready-mades and knitwear enterprise.

The new working dialogue of the RCP and Romanian state leader was an occasion to analyze questions related to the best conclusion of the production plan for this year and the thorough preparation of the next one, the introduction of the latest gains of science and technology in production, the growth of labour productivity, reduction in every way of production material expenditure, of fuel and electric energy consumption on first of all, rhythmical fulfillment of export tasks.

At the "23 August" machine-building works, the working dialogue of the RCP general secretary with executives of the ministry, industrial department, relevant research institute, and of the enterprise, with workers and experts, began at the compressor-manufacturing factory where new types of compressors have been assimilated, in high demand in the chemical and oil industries, highly complex products with performances on a par with the best in the world. President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that measures be taken to assimilate a wider range of compressors, concentrate their fabrication at the "23 August" enterprise and better link research with design and production.

The complex equipment factory was visited next which is to manufacture reducers, too, a specialized section being set up--steel and pig iron foundries--where new updated technological lines are to be commissioned.

The engine factory was visited next where the progress of the works for the organization of the technological flow was analyzed by which investments for 1986 would conclude. [sentence as received]

At the ready-mades and knitwear enterprise the dialogue focused on the further increase of the export production in step with the higher capitalization of local raw materials and growing competitiveness of products in the world market.

Seeing round several basic sectors of the units where garments for export are being made, the president was told that the marketable production for this year was expected to top 5 billion lei and that some of the 1986 orders of various foreign partners had been already put into fabrication.

Modern fabrication technological lines were shown which help the mechanization and automation of fabrication and the automated know-how system for ready-mades.

An exhibition displayed the latest garments designed by the experts of the enterprise and designs for next spring and summer.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

# PROGRESS OF DANUBE DELTA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AU141544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1223 GMT 14 Dec 85

["A New Geography of the Danube Delta--A Complex Capitalization of Resources"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/12/1985--The programmes for the complex development of the Danube delta, covering the domains of agriculture, pisciculture, zootechny, reeds, forests, and others, as well as the methods to be used for their implementation are based exclusively on indepth studies in the field. Work is done today in keeping with the existing hydrological patterns and structure of the soil, the "delta" programme being approached in the context of the economic, ecological, social, urban, and other problems of the entire Danubian basin. The whole operation is carried out and directed by the "Danube delta" central which has its own system of institutions and enterprises, inclusive of a specializing institute whose task is to make analyses and conduct studies on the soil in the zones developed on productive purposes, and to monitor the environmental effects of such an action in the Danube delta. Experts with a multidisciplinary training keep a competent eye, by means of modern measurement control equipment, on the transformation and civilization of a zone that until not long ago used to be equally beautiful, backward, and wild.

The development of the Danube delta is prompted by profound economic, humanitarian, and civilizing reasons: important areas are attached to the country's agricultural map, and from a socio-demographic point of view, localities will stop losing their population, owing to a growing standard of civilization. In addition to this, the new economic activities to be performed in the delta will bring in workers and specialists from all over the country.

The farm facilities stand in the foreground. Operations are to cover 144,000 hectares--93,000 hectares will be irrigated and 50,365 hectares will be turned into natural pastures.

Complex and difficult operations started several years ago and proceed particularly in the deeper areas of the delta: dam building, the draining and irrigation of areas where currently reeds are cropped and that are gradually to become arable land. Four enclosures have been finished, extending on

35,545 hectares--Pardina, Murighiol, Dunavat, and Sulina--21,000 hectares of which have already been cultivated with cereals. The sandy fields of the maritime delta will become grazing fields.

Most of the arable land is to be used for the cultivation of grass cereals, maize, sun flower, soy beans, sugar beets, alfalfa, etc., and the rest of it will become rice fields. Important areas will supply fodder to the zootechnical and piscicultural farms that will be set up there. Vineyards and orchards will cover 300 hectares each.

Fishing and pisciculture will be boosted through the development and exploitation of the existing lakes and pools of the delta as well by expanding the fishing in the Black Sea.

Zootechny will be considerably expanded in the delta. The number of head--sheep, cattle, and pigs--is estimated to reach the 840,000 mark by 1990.

The investment earmarked for agricultural and piscicultural operations stands at nearly 77 percent of the cost of the entire "delta" programme.

The programme for the development of the delta also stipulates measures to expand the forests from the current 21,000 hectares to 29,000 hectares by 1990, by planting autochthonous or acclimatized trees. The reeds--40,000 to 50,000 tons each year--will be processed by small industrial units sited in the very delta. Plants are planned to be built there, apt to process to a great extent the agricultural products and the (?fish) available in the zone. It is also local industrial units that will process such other products and raw materials at hand in the delta as the subaquatic vegetation, bulrush, sand, etc.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

POWER ENGINEERING PROJECT ON INLAND WATERWAY

AU181045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0956 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/11/1985--The most difficult power engineering project on a Romanian inland waterway--the Riul Mare-Retezat Hydroelectric Plant--will soon enter the final building stage, after 10 years of strenuous work.

Its 167-m high dam is considered as one of Europe's largest rockfill and clay-core dams. It will eventually allow the storage of 210 million cu.m. of water. The difference of elevation between the maximum level of the lake and the turbines in the underground plant is 582 m. A full-section bore (5.5-m diameter) was used here for the first time in Romania to drill an 18.4-m long head race.

In step with the 335-mw water power station at Riul Mare-Retezat, a 14-mw hydroelectric plant was built at Clopotiva, which will take over the waters channelled through the tail race from the main station.

The energy-giving potential of the Riul Mare will be fully harnessed in the quinquennium spanning 1986-1990, when another string of hydro-electric stations--at Ostrovul Mic, Ostrovul Mare, Cirstesti I and II, Paclisa, Totesti I and II, Sintamaria-Orlea and Hateg, with a total installed generating capacity of 14-15 mw each, which are being built now, will come on stream.

According to specialists' estimates, downstream the Strei River, from Hateg to its influx into the Mures River, another five 14-15-mw hydroelectric plants could be built, while upstream of the big dam, energy resources could be tapped by a future 28-mw water power plant.

The building of hydropower systems on inland rivers is a main line in Romania's power engineering policy. So far, the Bistrita, the Olt, and the Arges rivers have been harnessed (13, 18, and, respectively, an eventual 29 hydroelectric plants, with an installed generating capacity of 247,500, and, respectively, 1,200 mw), as well as other rivers with smaller-size power generating systems.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

#### PRESS GIVES EXTENSIVE COVERAGE TO ENERGY ISSUE

AU041106 [Editorial Report] BUCHAREST SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian in the period from 5 November to the end of the month continue to carry items on energy issues virtually every day, ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 words, showing how production is being boosted and urging energy saving measures.

In some cases the articles are signed by SCINTEIA correspondents and in others by a number of different authors, whose functions are not specified. Most of the articles begin on page 1 and continue on the inside pages. They are published under one of the following two headlines: "Energy, a Vital Problem of the National Economy and for All of Us" and "Energy--Rigorously Husbanded and Strictly Saved."

The authors describe energy saving efforts in enterprises at local level and some achievements in this respect; steps to operate energy units at planned capacity and thus boost power production; and measures to ensure proper conservation of energy and to extract larger amounts of crude oil and coal. They also stress the need to deliver equipment and spare parts on schedule and in excess of plan tasks and to recover materials and substantially cut back on material and energy consumption during peak periods.

SCINTEIA on 27 November, in an introduction to one of the articles points out: "As is known, some difficulties have arisen in the production of electrical power. However, on the basis of measures taken recently, proper energy supplies can be ensured for industrial units, for all sectors of activity, and for household and public requirements. Apart from efforts made by energy workers aimed at producing more, it is essential to use energy economically, rationally, and evenly spread out over the day by eliminating any waste. No consumer should use more than is strictly needed."

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BRIEFS

ENERGY FROM DOMESTIC WASTE--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/12/1985--The Institute of Scientific and Technological Research for Power Equipment in Bucharest developed two mechanized, automatic stations which burn domestic waste. In 9 months, each of the respective units produced more than 15,000 gigacalories to put annual production at an estimated 20-25,000 gigacalories. Four similar stations will be built in Bucharest. Located in the densely populated residential districts of the Romanian capital, these stations will solve the problem of domestic waste disposal (the city's sanitation enterprise uses a substantial number of transport means to transport 6-7,000 cu.m of domestic waste and 1,000 cu.m of industrial residue every day). Similar installations will soon go on line in the municipalities of Iasi, Constanta, Galati, and Craiova. [Text] [Bucharest AGERRPRES in English 1059 GMT 6 Dec 85] /9599

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POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'COMMUNIQUE' ON CEAUSESCU-ZARKOVIC TALKS NOTED

AU131918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13 December 1985--The communique on the talks conducted on 13 December between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, shows that the current stage of the development of the relations and collaboration between the RCP and the LCY was assessed positively and satisfaction was expressed at the successful growth of those links, just as of the times between the two countries. It was stressed that the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, was a new contribution to the development of the bilateral bonds of friendship and collaboration, the lasting foundation of which was set by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

It was noted that the many sided collaboration and the constant exchange of opinions on the experience acquired in socialist construction were in the mutual interests of the peoples of Romania and Yugoslavia and had a high international importance for the strengthening of the conditions of peace and equal international collaboration.

The talks on the international situation, the communique shows, pointed to the high level of the understanding between the RCP and the LCY in connection with their viewpoints on the current major international issues.

It was considered that the fight for peace was the most important task incumbent on the peoples and the progressive political forces and the need was highlighted for an intensified commitment on the part of all states and nations, of the whole peace-loving public opinion in the world for the prevention of a nuclear disaster and the lessening of tension in international relations. And it was pointed out that the RCP and the LCY would work along that line in future as well through resolute efforts.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Vidoje Zarkovic reiterated the significance of a consistent observance of the principles of independence, quality of rights, mutual respect, non-interference in domestic affairs, each party's right to self-reliantly work out its home and foreign political line. The differences in opinions between communist and worker parties and other progressive movements and parties, which can occur as a result of the specific internal

and international conditions in which each country and party work, must not act as an obstacle to the development of equal collaboration and constructive dialogue among them, the communique reads.

Nicolae Ceausescu invited Vidoje Zarkovic to pay a visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

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# CONTEMPORANUL ATTACKS HUNGARIAN 'REVISIONIST' IDEAS

AU062120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6 December 1985--Some revisionist ideas circulated in the collection of studies "Hungarian History--World History", put out in Budapest, in "AKADEMIAI KIADO", under the aegis of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary, is analyzed by historians Constantin Botoran and Ion Calafeteanu in "CONTEMPORANUL" magazine of 6 December. The authors dwell especially on the article "The Hungarian Army in the Second World War" signed by Peter Gosztony, a Hungarian emigrant, who circulates again distorted images of history and assertions which offend the Romanian people.

At the very beginning of the article--'CONTEMPORANUL' writes Gosztony's nostalgia for the "Great Hungary" is obvious particularly when he speaks about what the terms the "Trianon Dictate". Or, it is known for a fact that at the end of 1918, the victory of the principle of nationalities and of the right to self-determination was irreversible [sentence as received] Transylvania had united with Romania through the peoples will expressed in Alba Iulia on the first of December, 1918. The nationalities had adhered to that decision, aware of the Romanians' right to decide on Transylvania's fate and had approved of the union. The Trianon Treaty of Peace concluded within the Paris Conference of 4 June 1920, had but to sanction the de facto existence of the unitary national states founded on the ruins of Austro-Hungary.

The Paris conference did not decide the creation of new national states or the completion of others through the imposed will of the big imperialist powers, but their existence as such was accepted. The Trianon Treaty merely delimited their frontiers, in accordance with the criteria expressed before the opening of the Conference and with the ethnico-geographical specifications made in the self-determination acts and union decisions of various nations.

P. Gosztony tries to rehabilitate Horthy and the Horthyist regime, blaming on far-right organizations the terrorist acts, the atrocities committed by Horthyist Hungary in the territories forcefully occupied between 1938 and 1941 and the acts committed by the Horthyist regime against their own citizens (workers, peasants, intellectuals, people of Jewish decent).

P. Gosztony allows certain equivokes to trail insinuatingly in connection with the Romanian government's attitude on the question of the Yugoslav Banat in the spring of 1941, or--"CONTEMPORANUL" writes--he does know that Romania was

the only country of Yugoslavia's neighbours which did not take advantage of the Yugoslav people's tragedy and did not occupy even an inch of the Yugoslav territory.

Referring to the Vienna Diktat of 30 August 1940--when Germany and Italy forced Romania to cede Northwestern Transylvania to Hungary, threatening that otherwise Romania would become the object of a military action--the author P. Gosztony makes use of the notion of "arbitration." Or there is nothing, absolutely nothing in the odious Vienna Diktat of an arbitration under international law. The Vienna award does not mean arbitration but a dictate and thus is remained in mankind's consciousness.

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POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN PARTY DAILY MARKS SFRY NATIONAL DAY

AU041358 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Today, friendly Yugoslavia is celebrating a historic event: 42 years ago, on 29 November 1943, during full Hitlerite domination over Europe, the representatives of the Yugoslav people's patriotic forces, waging a battle for life and death against the Nazi invaders, joined forces--urged by the Communist Party, led by Josip Broz Tito--in the liberated locality of Jajce, and decided to turn their country into a state of the working people. This memorable event gave a strong impetus to the struggle waged for liberation. This event was followed, step by step, as new regions were being liberated, by the elimination of the bourgeois-landlord oppression and by the installation of revolutionary power. In 1945, also on 29 November, the Constituent Assembly, which met in Belgrade, brilliantly crowned the daring struggle full of sacrifices waged by the Yugoslav peoples by abolishing the monarchy and proclaiming Yugoslavia the People's Federative Republic.

The Yugoslav people became masters of their destinies and defeated many internal and international difficulties and under the leadership of the League of Communists they carried out profound revolutionary changes, built socialism, and established a strong material base which ensures the continuous development of production forces and the many-sided flourishing of the country. Today, national income is about sevenfold the level in 1950. Significant successes have been achieved in developing science, technology, education, and culture.

At the same time, the SFRY has asserted itself as an active factor in the international arena and carried out intensive activity within the nonaligned movement and the "Group of 77" for a new policy of free and independent development of each nation, for a policy of peace, understanding, and cooperation among all nations of the world.

This year the national holiday of the Yugoslav peoples finds them engaged in the great activity in all the fields to prepare with new achievements for the 13th LCY Congress, which will adopt decisions of the greatest importance for the continuous development of every republic and region of the country. The latest decisions adopted aim at lessening and eliminating the consequences of the world economic crises and at implementing the program of revitalization at federal level in order to ensure a uniform base to the efforts of steady development of the country. Within this framework, stress is laid on

promoting the country's own efforts, increasing labor productivity, applying a savings program, reducing debts, and increasing exports and so forth.

In the spirit of the feelings of friendship and solidarity nurtured for the peoples of socialist Yugoslavia, the Romanian people rejoice in the Yugoslav people's historic achievements. Throughout history, relations of close friendship and cooperation have been established between the Romanian people and the peoples of Yugoslavia and during the years of socialism these relations have been raised to a higher level. To the mutual satisfaction of the Romanian and Yugoslav people, the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation are developing continuously and are based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

The relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the LCY make a decisive contribution to continuously strengthening friendship between our peoples and comprehensively developing their cooperation. The meetings that took place throughout the years between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito created the solid foundation for Romanian-Yugoslav relations and were always events of decisive importance in promoting the cooperation between our countries and peoples. During the visit of friendship Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid to Yugoslavia, in April 1984 and during the talks held at summit level in Bucharest in February 1985, decisions of utmost importance were adopted and the understandings reached during those occasions opened up new prospects for developing many-sided cooperation between our countries.

Romania and Yugoslavia are strengthening their cooperation in the international arena, too, and act to halt the course towards confrontation and to bring about disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, to resume the course toward detente and peace, to increase the role of the small and medium-sized countries and of nonaligned and developing countries, to achieve security in Europe, to turn the Balkans into a region of good neighborliness and many-sided cooperation, and free of nuclear weapons, and to respect the sacred right of each nation to build its own destiny.

On the occasion of the great holiday of the Yugoslav peoples, the Romanian people extend warm greetings and wishes for new successes in the great activity they carry out. The Romanian people assert the belief that Romanian-Yugoslav relations will constantly develop in the mutual interest and the general cause of socialism and peace.

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BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU CABLES SFRY LEADERS--To Comrade Radovan Vlakovic, president of the SFRY Presidency and to Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Leaving the territory of friendly Yugoslavia, I would again like to express heartfelt thanks on my own behalf and on behalf of my wife for the warm reception and the hospitality offered to us during our visit in your country. I am convinced that the visit we paid, the talks we had, and the understandings we reached will give new impetus to the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav relations and will further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the SFRY and between the RCP and the LCY in the interest of and for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of understanding and peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world. I take great pleasure in taking this opportunity to extend to you our farewell greetings and our cordial wishes for health and happiness, and we wish the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia new achievements in the socioeconomic development of the country, in building the new system, and in the struggle for peace. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Dec 85 p 3 AU] /12913

MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES RECEPTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 20 December 1985--On the 44th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army Day, Colonel Kosta Dankovic, military, air and naval attache of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, gave a reception on 20 December. The guests included Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the higher political council of the army, representatives of the ministry of foreign affairs, generals and officers. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 20 Dec 85 AU] /12913

RIVER DEVELOPMENT SITE VISITED--Bucharest, AGERPRES 22 December 1985--On Sunday in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov visited the Dimbovita River Development site, one of the largest in the Romanian capital. The two party and state leaders were accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ioan Totu, Gheorghe Petrescu and other Romanian officials. Also present were the Bulgarian officials who accompanied the Bulgarian party and state leader on his visit to Romania. Upon arrival at the site, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov were welcomed by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality Committee of the RCP, mayor general of the capital. Todor Zhivkov showed keen interest in the originality and scope of that river development project and said such operations could be performed in all cities



crossed by rivers. Further, the Bulgarian party and state leader expressed his wish that experts in his country would come to Romania, study the respective project and share in the experience acquired by Romanian construction workers and experts. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 22 Dec 85 AU] /12913

SFRY'S ZARKOVIC CABLES THANKS--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general. Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu: On behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to express most cordial thanks for the congratulations you extended on our republic's day. I want to take this opportunity to express our desire to further develop cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between our two socialist countries, and our conviction that this is in keeping with the interests of the Yugoslav and the Romanian peoples and the cause of peace, social progress, and socialism in the world. Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Dec 85 p 5 AU] /12913

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP JOURNAL ON IMPORTANCE OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

AU221632 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 10, Oct 85 pp 28-29

/Article by Muzafer Ahmati: "The Movement 'Standardbearers of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings'--A Massive and Inextinguishable Movement"/

/Excerpts/ The revolutionary movements that have burst out during the 41 years of our people's struggle and work for the construction and defense of socialism have been numerous. What lay at their foundation has been the implementation of the party's political, ideological, economic, and military line to achieve those great upheavals and transformations resulting from the establishment and revolutionization of the people's regime, the creation and consolidation of socialist property, the constant improvement in socialist production relations, the deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution, and from the development, progress, and defense of the country through our own efforts. The driving and initial power behind these movements are represented by the workers class, the peasantry, the youth, women, and the intelligentsia, guided by the party.

All these movements reflect that kind of situation that can only be created when the workers class establishes its rule, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, when the working masses are transformed into the owners of the means of production and are masters of their own destinies, when social relations of mutual assistance and cooperation are established, and when people live increasingly more happily and are free from the suffering and anxieties of the old world of spontaneity, the world of oppression and exploitation by the bourgeoisie, the world of violence and of bewilderment by the propaganda of that colossal oppressive and propaganda machinery set into motion by the bourgeoisie and the revisionists in power.

It is on these foundations that the revolutionary movements that have burst out in our country have been continually extended and consolidated and the workers class and other working masses have won, one after the other, all those battles that they have waged to achieve the objectives that have been set out.

The latest of these revolutionary movements, the movement aimed at turning the greatest grief into an unprecedented force, the movement "Standardbearers of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings," also rests on the aforementioned foundations.

But this movement differs from previous ones, first, by the breadth and depth of the problems being tackled; second, by the massive nature of the driving forces; third, by its duration, which gives it a perpetual and inextinguishable character. This movement is so characterized because the deed and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha--the greatest and most remarkable man in the history of our people, the disciple of those giants of revolutionary thinking and action Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin--represent the continuation and enrichment of the three component parts of our science, of the Marxist-Leninist political philosophy and economy, and scientific socialism, these teachings represent the theory and practice of the revolution and of the construction of socialism in our country. Comrade Alia has stated: "This is a movement with broad objectives, encompassing not only the struggle to fulfill the plan, but over and above all else, aiming to educate the people, to temper revolutionary and moral qualities, to raise the spirit of action and discipline, to strengthen vigilance and combat-readiness, to develop initiative and control, and so forth, and so forth.... To be standardbearer of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings means to expose one's self at all times with his teachings, it means that one must study them, master them, and make them a guide of one's entire practical activity."

Understood in all the breadth and width of the problems encompassing this movement, the party organizations and their instruments are required to guide it towards resolving the most acute problems confronting them in all fields of their activity. Above everything else, the party organizations must raise their political, ideological, and educational work to master and implement Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, that our people may be guided and illuminated at every step by these teachings in order to struggle against bourgeois ideology and petty bourgeois psychology, against the manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism, against all those evils that the influences of the old world, of the bourgeois-revisionist encirclement, of the vestiges of the overthrown classes, of the enemies and of those people who degenerate and are struggling to bring back the past, are seeking to preserve and to set in motion. Comrade Enver has left us two major weapons to ensure our victory in this struggle: the study of Marxism-Leninism and his own teachings, as well as the action to implement and transform these teachings with revolutionary militancy, to be always on the offensive, which is also one of the cardinal features of the movement "Standardbearer of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings."

Being the only country where socialism is being built self-reliantly, our country continues to progress along untrodden paths. It is obvious that these paths are not smooth and strewn with petals. The most varied obstacles and difficulties of growth are encountered in blazing these trails. Shortcomings and mistakes, as well as bureaucratic, liberal, technocratic, and other attitudes are also present at one time or another. These are nurtured by alien petty bourgeois and bourgeois concepts and practices which, despite the fact that they are not in the nature of socialism, are still preserved over a lengthy period in the form of vestiges from the past and exert their own influence, particularly when they are underrated and when they are not opposed strongly. We also encounter all the time the encirclement, blockade, and allround political, ideological, economic, and military pressure of the bourgeois-revisionist

capitalist world, which create no small obstacles and difficulties for us, not to mention the most varied enticements of this world, rushing our country and people like uninterrupted waves. Despite all these obstacles and difficulties, our party has never wavered, nor have those broad working masses who have created deep convictions about socialism, from our own practice, as well as from the study of and strong reliance on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism of the party, and of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

As practice has shown, the domestic enemies, as well as the international bourgeoisie and revisionism, are striving to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, because the great socialist transformations cannot be achieved and the cause of the revolution cannot progress continuously without this political weapon in the hands of the workers class. That is why the movement "Standardbearer of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings" seeks to further raise the work and struggle to defend and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat through concrete objectives and against the dangerous threatening the dictatorship of the proletariat through concrete objectives and against the dangers threatening it from within and from outside.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have argued that the dictatorship of the proletariat is threatened from within by manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism, and other accompanying manifestations. This is proven also by the practice in those countries where the revisionists came to power. Being a "Standardbearer of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings," therefore means to consistently and concretely continue the struggle against these two major enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat, against bureaucratic and liberal practices and concepts, which, although they have been combated before, continue to raise their ugly heads where the fire of the class struggle is not kept properly kindled.

But the party has also shown to us clearly the ways and means for an effective struggle against these dangers. The further democratization of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the consistent implementation of the line of the masses, the increasingly broad and more effective engagement of the masses in resolving the problems of our socialist construction and the defense of the victories attained, and the submission of the activity of the administrators, officials, cadres, communists, and of the party instruments to the systematic control of the masses--these are among the most important weapons to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat against these dangers and to further strengthen and temper it. That is why the movement "Standardbearer of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings" must appreciate these weapons and use them with the greatest possible efficiency, setting out concrete objectives in this particular field too, and struggling systematically to reach them.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP ORGAN ON ALIA MEETING WITH LUSHNJE AWP SECRETARY

AU201111 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue No 11 for Nov 85 pp 7-22

/Stenographic report of discussion between Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, with Xhemal Dauti, Lushnje District AWP Committee first secretary, held at the AWP Central Committee headquarters on 13 September 1985; "Organization and Scientific Management--Factors of Decisive Importance to Raise the Effectiveness of the Work of People"/

/Excerpts/ Having been informed by Comrade Xhemal Dauti about the state of affairs in Lushnje District, Comrade Ramiz Alia stated: Comrade Ramiz Alia: I wanted very much to meet and talk with you, Comrade Xhemal, because Lushnje District gave us all joy with the high results that it has attained and continues to attain, particularly in agriculture. You have not only fulfilled and overfulfilled the wheat production plan, which is your main crop, but also the sunflower and beans plans. What you told me today about the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tobacco production plan and about the prospects for the fulfillment of the cotton production plan increases our joy and our respect for the tireless working people of Lushnje District, the communists, and the party organization. I congratulate you on these very good results, as well as all the leading comrades in your district.

Comrade Ramiz Alia: We experienced an exceptional situation this year, for varied reasons. We were struck, first, by the great misfortune of Comrade Enver Hoxha's death, which was an extraordinary loss. It was the party's heavy burden to lead the people unhaltingly on the road of socialist construction without Comrade Enver. Additional difficulties resulted from the unfavorable weather conditions, the unprecedentedly severe winter and the extraordinary drought. Apart from all this, we are conscious of the fact that we are confronted with some other difficulties in our present situation, which have accrued in recent years, some nonfulfillments and disproportions that we must tackle and overcome.

The tasks during such an extraordinary year could not have been fulfilled with normal efforts, measures, or organization. Routine activity and dragging things out do not bring good results. Hence, valuable lessons for the future must be drawn from the experience that you gained this year.

As you yourself have stated, the main factor why Lushnje District is fulfilling its tasks frontally is that you have known how to set the people in motion, into action. Other districts, too, have prepared decisions, programs, and tasks for every agricultural campaign, but some of them failed to fulfill the wheat production plan and do not promise the planned high results with regard to other crops.

It is not an easy thing to launch the masses into action, this cannot be achieved with a mere appeal by the first secretary or by a decision of the bureau. This year the people made the party's task easy because they launched themselves energetically into action, because an unprecedented revolutionary fervor burst out to honor and to respect through deeds Comrade Enver Hoxha's memory. But it is the party's task to keep alive this fervor of the masses at work, it is the task of all communists and cadres. In those places where the communists and the cadres knew how to respond to the mobilization of the masses with renewed energies and efficient organization, as was the case in your district, the results did not fail.

The fact remains that it is precisely the mobilization of the masses and their proper organization by the cadres that made it possible to reduce the damaging effect of the extraordinary drought on agricultural production in most districts. You must have seen that we published an editorial in today's issue of ZERI I POPULLIT about the disastrous consequences of the extraordinary drought in all Balkan countries. But this situation did not fail to have consequences also in our own country. It would be a good thing if you disseminate this article in the factories, as well as among the cooperativists, because the situation is critical. Painful happenings are taking place in other countries. About 50 percent of the wheat production plan was lost in Yugoslavia. They harvested barely 40 percent of the planned wheat produced in Kosovo, while the corn production plan is expected to be fulfilled only to the extent of about 20 percent. A difficult situation has been created everywhere with regard to the livestock sector. They are slaughtering cattle without any criteria, reducing the number of heads in an uncontrolled manner, because they lack the fodder base. They have recently issued calls to spare at least the elite, selected breeds, saying that there is nothing to be done about the rest. Bulgaria immediately announced that it would import 2-3 million tons of wheat this year. Let us keep in mind that Bulgaria is traditionally a country with a developed agriculture, which accounts for a large proportion of the economy and its exports. Nothing like this happened in our country; on the contrary, despite the drought, not only your district, but also most of the other districts have attained good results in wheat production and with regard to other crops.

We believe that even if the corn production plan, and this may apply also to some other crops, is not completely fulfilled, we will still harvest a greater quantity than in the previous year. In the extraordinary conditions that we experienced this year, it is a great victory for us to harvest more corn, more cotton, more beans, more sunflower, more vegetables, and more fruit than last year. This is an undeniable success for the working people everywhere, workers and cooperativists, cadres and specialists at all levels, to fulfill every stipulated task.

I would like to stress once again that the example set this year by Lushnje District in agricultural production is considerably instructive with regard to your future work, as well as the work of others. This example must be made known unfailingly to other district AWP committees, that they may benefit from it, that our cadres in the districts and at the center may further elaborate it. I told you this yesterday on the telephone, too, but I would like to stress this once again now, because it is important that you yourselves should be the first to learn from the good work that you have done.

We have a very good people who understand correctly every decision and directive of the party. From all that we saw and learned during our visits to Korce District and other places--you have probably followed this on television--the most important conclusion to be drawn is that we have a patriotic people, a people who are elevated from a political and ideological viewpoint, a people who correctly understand the times and situations that we are experiencing and who totally support the party in its correct course.

By all the enthusiasm, by all the affection that they showed, what they wanted to tell us communists, essentially, is: march on the road that we chose 40 years ago and we will support you, we are behind you, in struggle, efforts, and sacrifices; to on along this road that we may struggle for the complete construction of socialism, to defend the country's freedom and independence, because this road has brought us magnificent successes, because the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always led us along this road.

This was the meaning of the enthusiasm shown by the people during our visits, there was no other meaning. It is a reflection of a unanimous unity and an absolute faith in the party, a faith that we communists must justify by greater efforts, selflessness, and readiness to tackle all tasks. To deserve and justify the affection of the people means that one must emerge with the people, that one must respect their feelings, interests, and aspirations; that one must fight in the frontline to turn these aspirations into reality, that one must never reconcile oneself with any kind of bureaucratic manifestation.

Communists are men of the vanguard because they fight for the people and their interests. It is therefore essential to oppose any tendency that cools down the links between communists and cadres, on the one hand, and the people, on the other. This is in itself a reflection of the class struggle. Bureaucracy is not a trait of the proletariat, it is not a trait of the new state, nor is it a trait of the socialist system. Bureaucracy is an incurable disease of every old system of every oppressive system, of every system that separates power from the people and rules over them by violence and plunder. That is why the party, the state organs, the communists and the cadres must fight to prevent this trait from being cultivated in our new state power, to prevent it from striking roots in any one of its cells, because bureaucracy is an alien body.

We must march along the road taught to us by the party and Comrade Enver, that is, the road of achieving the interests of the people, of close links with the people. When communists go to the people like their sons, when cadres ask for and show respect for the opinions of the workers, cooperativists, and specialists, when the party committee secretary goes to see the brigade leader in the

field, or the cooperativist who is irrigating in the middle of the night, when he goes to meet the soldier training at the firing range--they will give you their heart. From this viewpoint your example is of great importance because it proves in practice what the party says daily about the benefit and the absolute necessity of its members' close links with the masses.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP JOURNAL ON ROLE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

AU231710 Tirana RRUGA A PARTISE in Albanian No 10, Oct 85 pp 40-47

/Article by Fatos Tarifa: "Guiding Teachings for our Sociological Studies"

/Excerpts/ Comrade Enver Hoxha's theoretical work is so broad in scope that there is no problem, event, or manifestation in social life that not reflected, dealt with, and generalized in it. In addition to the major political, ideological, organization, economic, and other problems included in the very varied themes that he has dealt with in his works, sociological studies and the analyses made of various social manifestations inherited from the past or those that arise and develop under the conditions of our socialist reality also occupy an important place. The thematic index of sociological problems dealt with in Comrade Enver Hoxha's work is wideranging and includes items like the education of the new man with the traits of communist morality, the creation and consolidation of a socialist social psychological among the ranks of the working people, the socioeconomic consequences of the country's socialist industrialization, the transformations that have occurred in the social and class structure of our society, the narrowing of the differences between the cities and the countryside, the development of socialist relations within the family, the development of a socialist way of life, and many other questions.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's comprehensive and profound studies and analyses on such social problems and manifestations embody in themselves a brilliant example of the material-dialectical analysis of the life of society and the laws of its development. His works, teachings, ideas, and scientific deductions are and will continue to be of a guiding nature, a theoretical and methodological base and guide for our social sciences and the scholars cultivating these sciences.

It is precisely because our sociology rests on Marxist-Leninist theory and is guided by it, that it possesses an indisputable superiority over bourgeois and revisionist sociology. The idealist philosophy has been and remains the inspiration of all the bourgeois and revisionist sociological "theories, which reflect society and the manifestations in the development of society in a distorted and unscientific light. Being unable to scientifically study and interpret social reality, incapable of discovering the most profound links of the manifestations and processes operating in the life of society and the general laws of its development, the so-called bourgeois sociology is currently

fragmented into dozens of particular sociological "disciplines" narrowly specializing in the empirical and sociological description of particular social manifestations, totally divorced from one another, tackling subjects of secondary and tertiary importance, the superficial aspects of the social processes and phenomena, manipulating the various facts and data according to its wishes, not wishing to and being incapable of discovering their real substance, the source of the contradictions and the objective trends of their development.

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that our social sciences, in general, and sociology in particular, must serve to resolve the tasks raised by the socialist development of our society, and its uninterrupted progress. This is the great revolutionary mission of our science and of the scientists in a socialist society.

Our socialist development is characterized by an uninterrupted process of changes and transformations in all spheres of life. The economic and the social and class relations, social psychology, the mentality of the people, their spiritual, moral, and family relationships, the way of life, in fact everything, have undergone and continue to undergo a profound and comprehensive transformation, a transformation that takes place through the resolving of contradictions and the implementation of the tasks raised by social development. That is the reason, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, why the new socioeconomic relations created under conditions of socialism and the various social processes and manifestations arising and developing under these conditions must be understood, and studied, and, on this basis, why the necessary measures must be adopted to correctly resolve the contradictions arising from our continuous socioeconomic development.

The importance attached by Comrade Enver Hoxha to the links of social scientists with life and with the broad masses of the people, and his great appreciation of the value of the information to be gained from them, is best illustrated by his own example, by his appreciation of his contacts with the masses, as well as of the letters that he received from the people. It is not only the duty which the people and the party had charged him with at the head of its leadership, but also his uncompromising spirit as a distinguished scientist and a thinker, which compelled him to listen to the voice of the people with great attention and respect, to value highly the ideas expressed by the working people, their observations, criticisms, and complaints. Comrade Enver Hoxha valued letters from the people as a very valuable source of information in order to feel closely the pulse of the people, their moral-political state, their spirit and social psychology, and their desires and opinions--which enabled him and the party as a whole to reflect profoundly on the situation, to carry out scientific analyses and deductions on the various problems and manifestations of our country's socioeconomic development. That is why Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that "letters from the people are of great importance not only in order to study and correctly resolve the problems raised by them, but they must be preserved and classified, because they constitute an invaluable treasure for sociologists, economists, historians, party scholars; because valuable conclusions can be drawn from these letters concerning the development of the class struggle, the contradictions--both antagonistic and nonantagonistic; and because they reflect progress, as well as the harmful methods and actions hindering this process" (Enver Hoxha, "Reports and Speeches, 1974-75," p 194).

As a great thinker, Comrade Enver Hoxha has always been against shallowness, unilateralism, and narrow empiricism in the collection and analysis of data, facts, and social manifestations. Our scholars, he instructed, must know and make use of scientific methodology in sociological research, they must sound out the opinion of the working masses in order to get more closely acquainted with their psychology and desires.

It is a known fact, however, that the opinions of people and their desires cannot be known simply and immediately, nor can they be classified in fields. On the contrary, being different and seldom alike from the viewpoint of character, temperament, psychology, their cultural level, and their inclinations, people manifest behavior characteristics which distinguish them from each other. Consequently, in order to get to know their opinions as accurately as possible, particularly when it comes to getting to know the opinion of the broad masses of the people, it is necessary to use scientific sociological methods and techniques, capable of bringing us as closely as possible to the truth of the facts and social manifestations, to the opinion expressed by people and to their attitude toward these facts and manifestations.

As practice has proven, polls and other concrete methods of sociological studies, used on the basis of correct scientific criteria, are extremely valuable in studying various social problems and manifestations. These make it possible to collect a large amount of factual material within a short period concerning large groups of people and certain kinds of problems, which could not be done through observation alone. But this requires that scholars acquaint themselves with modern methods of study, and know how to process, and implement them, relying also on the advanced world experience in this direction; they must study these methods in a critical manner, taking what is most rational in them and what corresponds better to our conditions and needs. Particularly under the present circumstances of the comprehensive construction of the socialist society, when the need for a more rapid and broader information about various social facts, manifestations, and processes is increasing as a result of the profound and rapid transformations to which our social reality is subjected, the use of modern methods for the collection and processing of data by means of computers is required to an ever greater extent. These methods are helpful to quantitatively analyze manifestations, accelerate processes, and reduce the time required for the processing of factual material.

But although these are rational methods and are useful in the aforementioned ways, these methods must not be reduced to fetishism or absolutism, and must not be considered as an end in themselves as usually happens these days with the majority of bourgeois and revisionist sociologists, who, as they themselves are compelled to admit, "by devoting too much attention to the development of sophisticated quantitative methods, have neglected the aim of achieving a profound knowledge of human behavior" (Stephen Cole, "The Sociological Method," Boston, 1980, VII).

Current bourgeois sociology is increasingly assuming the character of a merely descriptive "discipline" which, while pretending that it can express every individual behavior and social manifestation through mathematical models, in fact only presents society and its complicated relations as an entity of facts

which can supposedly be understood and interpreted by means of algebraic equations. This tendency in present-day bourgeois sociology is so highly developed that a considerable number of Western authors admit that sociology has been transformed increasingly into a discipline resembling the natural rather than the human sciences.

In fact, the mathematical formalism of bourgeois sociology is one of the signs of the crisis that has gripped the bourgeois and revisionist sociological thinking of our days. It is an aborted effort which, by clinging to figures and statistical reports, is intended to divert attention away from a qualitative analysis of socioeconomic manifestations, and to cover up the wounds and other negative manifestations in present-day capitalist society, both bourgeois and revisionist.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP JOURNAL ON STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGY

AU222033 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 11, Nov 85 pp 60-69

/Article by Hamit Beqja: "A Knowledge of the Psychology and Personality of Students Serves to Increase the Productivity of the Educational Process"

/Excerpts/ Using Marxist-Leninist and dialectical-materialist criteria, and taking our living socialist reality as a starting point, Comrade Enver Hoxha considered our young people as they really are--politically mature, ideologically well-formed, with healthy aesthetic tastes, and strong and well-developed physiques, ready to brave fire for the sake of the party, the revolution, and socialism. Comrade Enver saw these basic ideopolitical characteristics of young people as closely linked with their psychology--with their awareness of youth, their clarity of consciousness, with their spirit of intolerance and anticonformist attitudes to things outworn, with their initiative and barn-storming zeal, their readiness to act, their initiative and independence in word and deed, their youthful impulses of frankness, comradeliness, friendliness, and sincere solidarity, their healthy romance, and so forth. These qualities flourish among our students too. Summing up their worth, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that our young generation is erupting like a volcano around the four corners of the fatherland, and constitutes a great unconquerable revolutionary force.

But, looking at the other side of the coin, Comrade Enver also emphasized that youth is fragile and sensitive, like crystal, and so also breakable, easily influenced, not yet properly tempered in the great school of life, not yet properly experienced in the great battles of our socialist revolutionary practical life. From lack of concrete experience of life, young people can more quickly be deceived and led astray by foreign influences, by their outward glitter, and may not distinguish false coin from true, and new things which are good and healthy from false novelties. This characteristic can also be associated with certain specific psychological traits, such as the spirit of contrariness, a kind of anticonformism which crosses over into negativism and can even take on hints of nihilism. We cannot refrain from pointing out that this side of the coin is more apparent among students, for well-known reason, because of the kind of lives they lead, and the kinds of contacts and communication which exist among them.

Here it is necessary to enter more deeply into the characteristics of our school and student youth, as is clearly apparent from the broad social and ideopolitical context in which Comrade Enver Hoxha considered our young generation. "Our children and young people," he stressed, "now develop and mature faster in every way. The revolutionary spirit of our life quickly awakens their interest in political life and social activity, encourages independent thinking and the desire to be useful to society. But in comparison with the past, our children now enter productive work and practical independent life rather later, and stay longer in school. In one way this is a good thing, since they study and are educated longer. But this period must be accompanied by their more active participation in all spheres of social, political, ideological, and productive life, and by their maturation in the school of life." (Enver Hoxha, WORKS, Vol 39, p 438)

But life is complicated and has its contradictions. While studying at school over a long period, young people acquire a broadly based and solid character. But meanwhile they are still not involved as they should be with life, work, and the practice of things. Productive work accompanied by vocational practice to the extent carried out at present still does not solve this problem. Participation in socioeconomic life, despite repeated actions undertaken in this field, is still limited and often has the character of a campaign. At present these transient and reparable shortcomings nourish in some immature persons the seed of intellectualism--a seed deriving from the nature of the work in higher education.

The situation is complicated even further, because this soil can foster individualism. In stressing the need to fight this danger, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes that the party must conduct intensive theoretical work among students, with the special aim of eliminating individualist attitudes which occur in intellectuals and are acquired during the long years of study. Even though these studies take place in the bosom of a large collective, the method of working, learning from books, and the fact that the overwhelming majority take on mental work, and that everybody's efforts are individual, can make a student at one level or another think that the winning of a diploma is the result of his own skill, the achievement of an isolated individual with a special will. This manifestation of liberalism, taking advantage of the shortcomings noticed in some faculties of our higher education as far as contact with life and work is concerned, cannot but be exacerbated by future specialists' technocratic tendencies, which are inherent in the social and work position of the intelligentsia.

These negative phenomena can pass from the field of study and student work to life, and can be turned into indifference and apathy, a kind of not always well-understood "independence," which is noticeable even as early as secondary school. Comrade Enver Hoxha showed that tendencies to a kind of independence are visible in pupils in the higher grades of secondary schools. "I understand that young people of that age," he stressed, "must be independent. But this cannot be pursued to the extent of being almost totally uninterested in the activity of the youth organization. But what happens at college? Here many new circumstances encourage young people to further independence. Of course, we must not frustrate this tendency--but it does contain dangers, which must be avoided by well-organized political and ideological activity. For these problems must be carefully traced and watched."

At secondary school pupils are in close contact with their teacher, parents, and other pedagogues, who check almost every day that study tasks are done. Usually, teachers know their pupils closely as individuals, and often even know their parents, who are themselves closer to their children at that age. Young people experience the contact and intimacy of the secondary school in the youth organization too, and in their whole social milieu.

"But at college," Comrade Enver further explained, "Things are different. The great majority of young people leave their families, and enter a new and larger world. Their teachers do not check them, and cannot check their studies on a daily basis. They are not close to them like secondary school teachers, even though it would be possible for them to be closer in all ways. Yet it is clear that this should not be done as in secondary school. In the youth organization too the spirit of intimacy and solidarity among secondary school pupils fades away. In these circumstances, there are plenty of young people who do not always set themselves on the right road, and some even begin to feel themselves 'free' from the eye of social opinion and the control of society. It is just in this way," Comrade Enver teaches us, "that there is born in them the feeling of individualism, of intellectualism, and indifference to sociopolitical opinion and to the life of the youth organization itself. There is an illusory feeling of superiority, and a trivializing view of life, a sickness which, if it gradually enters the blood, makes a person an egoist and an individualist, and separates him from the workers class and the working masses. These features of student life, which are at first glance connected with social, psychological, and educational problems, acquire a sharp ideopolitical character if they are underestimated." (Enver Hoxha, WORKS, Vol 43, p 169)

In the drafting and execution of programs, and in all work with students in general, it must be kept in mind that a more rational way of learning is now asked of them--a greater power of reasoning and abstraction, a mastery of argument and generalization, a spirit of debate, the strength to confront relatively heavy learning loads, a lively creative imagination, a practical spirit in all the specialties associated with technical matters, and technical insight in imagination.

Present-day secondary schools, for reasons that we know, do not prepare pupils properly in these directions. Even though these inadequacies are being fought, they cannot be eliminated at once. Our colleges too, which are not and cannot be selective, still do not do enough to close this gap and to make good some deficiencies in students' study methods. This situation is reflected negatively in the personality of the students, not only in the intellectual field, but also in his emotional life and in the functioning of his will. It is difficult to restructure psychological mechanisms in a better and more rational direction.

The motives which form a student's attitude toward his efforts to acquire knowledge have a decisive influence upon his character.

Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that our students study and train themselves not for their narrow personal interest, "to find a place in life," but to serve better their people, their fatherland, and socialism. The student studies not to "acquire culture" for himself, nor to stand out as clever among other people,



but to improve the economy of the country, and spread culture more widely to the furthest reaches of the fatherland, and to make science a thing of the masses and for the masses.

Our socialist society requires students to study seriously, in the struggle against the intellectualist tendencies of learning just to win a diploma, or to stand out among others and call oneself highly educated, even though one may leave college with marks of 5 /lowest possible mark/ all-round. Being satisfied with little is a very negative concept. So students are expected to develop many times over their spirit of revolutionary pride in order to attain as much knowledge as possible to put in the service of the people.

Using as a starting point the psychology of student youth, the special characteristics of this age group, and the need to prepare them for life, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized the necessity of an intensive struggle against formalism in the educational process, against a generalized treatment of the problems of life, work, and education, against pedantic pedagogical supervision, even by party organizations, and recommended the use of free, varied, natural, concrete, and instructive methods, remote from dry paperwork and stereotyped phraseology.

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ALBANIA

POLITICS

YOUTH ORGAN ON IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

AU241320 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 7 Dec 85 p 1

/Editorial: "Social Problems Should Occupy a More Prominent Role in the Life of the Organization"

/Text/ Taking a quick look at the discussion themes in some base organizations' meetings in the districts of Shkoder, Berat, Kruje, Mirdite, and Korce we see that the problems of the fulfillment of this year's tasks (of progress in schools) are the main topics. This is very good, particularly when one sees that these problems are tackled as nontechnocratic concepts, in the youth forums, where young people aim at reducing absenteeism, discuss professional training and the achievement of norms by youths, an increase of output and quality in production, or raising the level of their studies at schools. From this position young people see themselves at the center of the most important problems to arise as is expected of them. At a somewhat lower level come the "classic" social problems--usually limited to boy-girl relations, to friendship and love, to the struggle against foreign manifestations, the latter being limited to the superficial aspect of damage to property.

These problems have an undisputed place in the discussions, and merit being discussed in depth whenever they occur. Without this, is not the life of the organization a little monotonous? A vicious circle is created because the organization has unjustly avoided some deserving social problems. In Cakran, in Fier District, there have been some misunderstandings among youths, and a rebirth of tribal mentalities. The same thing happened at the Fushe Kruje high school. The youth organization considered these problems as personal and has involved itself only when asked to intervene, or just didn't get involved at all. At stadiums sportsmen have been penalized for unsportsmanlike gestures. The questions of these gestures have been freely discussed by the organizations to which these sportsmen belong, but they don't see it necessary to call a meeting and take a stand.

The fact that the extent to which the organization involves itself in such problems is explained among other things by the orientations and understanding of the Youth District Committee. The onesided conceptions are reflected in the basic organization. When one asks Berat what sort of youth problems the analytical bureau of the organization has dealt with in this respect the reply is: Formation of healthier concepts of love and marriage ties. That is fine.

This has disturbed our comrades there, they called a meeting and discussed their responsibilities. Are there no other problems? This does not mean that we should invent problems and theorize about them. We cannot help noticing that attention is reserved to sensational problems that stand out, such as abductions, separation without motive, or other unusual events, and so forth. Concentrating the analysis only on addressing these problems, the organization gives the impression that these are social problems which we have to live with.

The truth is that young people in the fields, work centers, classrooms, and boulevards are discussing a variety of questions such as ethics; aesthetics; professional, scientific, artistic, health problems; and so forth. In these discussions some colorful and disturbing thoughts are presented, from the "smallest" problem of keeping the workplace clean and presentable to stimulating and aiding new talents in production, science, and art; from respect and use of the experience of adults to the perfection of this experience; from individual emancipation efforts to contempt for the so-called "psychosis of interventions" with the aim of attaining grades or categories, criticizing both those who seek to intervene and those who do so, and expressing opinions about the more efficient handling of these problems and their elimination.

The essence of these and other problems is the concern and the responsibility of society; these are social problems tied to the individual and collective life of the young and to the life of society as a whole. When such problems are brought to the attention of the organization they are treated seriously and justly and the right attention is given to solving them. Treatment at the right time, when required in practice, gives breathing space to the organization, increases its authority and will influence the outlook of youth. The main thing is that continuous and efficient involvement will serve the achievements of the (youth) organization's objectives.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON TRUE NATURE OF SOCIALISM

AU121724 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Dec 85 pp 3-4

/Article by Sotir Manushi: "Socialism or Antisocialism"/

/Excerpts/ Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of socialism have today assumed exceptional importance, because their ideas and principles, and the paths to their realization, are at the center of the ideological war between Marxism-Leninism on one side, and on the other, bourgeois and revisionist ideology, which is attempting to create confusion and misunderstanding around the problem of socialism.

Currents of modern revisionism have joined forces with reformist and bourgeois ideologies in the race to provide alternative and "own forms" of socialism. It was in this way that the theories of the "self-management socialism" of the Yugoslav revisionists, the "developed socialism" of the Khrushchevite revisionists, the "socialism" of Chinese hue, and the "third way" or pluralist "socialism" of the Eurocommunists first began to spread. In this way bourgeois, reformists, and modern revisionists joined together in a single ideological front to replace socialism with antisocialism.

Bourgeois, reformist, "leftist" ideologists, and all currents of modern revisionism reject true socialism under the guise of a struggle against "Stalinist socialism." Their aim is clear. All enemies of socialism wish to discredit the theory and practice of scientific socialism. The socialism which was created in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the socialism which is being created in Albania, is true socialism, based on the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism. The "socialism" of bourgeois, reformist, and revisionist currents of thought is totally opposed to Marxist-Leninist theory.

The theses opposing scientific socialism are various, but all aim to cut away the kernel of true socialism. Such are the theses on "the pluralism of concepts of socialism as a motivating force," on "the crisis in organized socialist forces and in socialist thinking," on "the liberation of socialism from 'technical dogma,' especially in social questions," on the "concentration of attention on man-nature relationships as a specific guarantee of harmonious development," on the denial of the existence of socialism in the world, both past and present, on the "state socialism" which is identified with bureaucratic counterrevolution,

on the denial of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in socialist society, on "socialism" without the dictatorship of the proletariat, and on pluralist "socialism" in economic, social, political, and ideological fields.

As early as 1850 Marx stressed that socialism "is the class dictatorship on the proletariat, as a necessary step toward the abolition of class differences in general." This shows that Marx did not divide socialism from the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, opportunists, from Bernstein and Kautsky down to the modern Titoite, Khrushchevite, Chinese, and Eurocommunist revisionists, have given up Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat not only in theory, but in practice.

The aim of all these tendencies hostile to Marxism is to sully the dictatorship of the proletariat, branding it with various names, such as "totalitarian," "a closed society," "fascist," "antidemocratic," and so forth.

True socialism is created and developed only under the leadership of the party of the proletariat. "In the last analysis," stressed Marx and Engels, "Every true proletarian party has always put forward, as an essential precondition, the organization of the proletariat into an independent political party and has laid down the dictatorship of the proletariat as an early goal in the struggle." This shows quite clearly that the question of the leading role of the party is not simply a tactical matter, but has to do with the fundamental principles governing the socialist transformation of society.

All reformist and revisionist theories on the role of the party, as made clear by the AWP, have a single aim--the transformation of the party of the proletariat into an instrument for the preservation of capitalism, for the defense of the class interests of the bourgeoisie, imperialism, and social imperialism.

Following in the footsteps of bourgeois and social democratic ideologists, modern revisionists are without exception either openly or covertly in favor of the continued control of private property and state and collective capitalist property over the means of production, and in favor of "self-management socialism," and so forth. "It has now been proved," said Comrade Enver Hoxha, "that socialism cannot exist without the abolition of capitalist property and without the destruction of the bourgeois state. There can never be socialism without the imposition of social ownership of the means of production without exception and in every sector, nor without the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

State and collective property may be socialist or capitalist. It is socialist only where there is the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the USSR and other revisionist countries, state and collective property is capitalist, because the dictatorship of the proletariat has been overthrown and in its place the dictatorship of the new bourgeoisie has been imposed.

The AWP has rejected the theories of the revisionists on the so-called crisis of socialism and has emphasized that these theories disguise the intention of presenting the crisis of capitalism as if it were a crisis of socialism. Similarly, the AWP has vigorously exposed bourgeois-revisionist "pluralisms"

which are irreconcilable with true socialism. Every kind of "pluralism" serves the interests of the bourgeoisie and its socioeconomic and political order.

Socialism will take on a different appearance, according to socioeconomic conditions, according to the way the revolution has come about, according to traditions, international circumstances, and so on. But the basic principles and general laws of socialism remain unshaken and are essential for all countries. So, today, the AWP has stressed, there is no need to invest "new" socialisms. The "Socialisms" preached by bourgeois, opportunist, and revisionist circles are antisocialist, are manifestations of modern bourgeois society, and serve to confuse people who are fighting for true socialism. "Pretences that socialism can be built with so-called self-management, with political pluralism, or with 'the state of the whole people' and so forth," said Ramiz Alia at the solemn meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, "are ideas and practices aimed at unseating the working class from power and perpetuating capitalist domination. Not only proven theory, but our 40-year-long practice confirm that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the only power, the only form of government, which can break the resistance of the toppled exploiting classes, confront external aggression, and organize the building of socialism."

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

CAMI ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

AU191145 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Dec 85

/Text/ Tirana, 19 Dec (ATA)--The seventh national conference of the Journalists' Union of Albania began its proceedings in the capital on 18 December, before noon.

Present were the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the First Secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League Dritero Agolli and other comrades.

The conference was declared open by the chief of the press sector at the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, Dhimiter Tona. He pointed out among others that the seventh national conference of the Journalists' Union of Albania is being held in the year when the party, our people and nation suffered the greatest loss in their history. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the glorious and unforgettable leader of the party and people is no longer among us.

His life, deed and teachings will always serve as a guide, they will be a great source of inspiration for the present and coming generations of the journalists and publicists, from which they will learn how to perform the tasks for the great cause of the party and people with great devotion and responsibility, loyalty and pathos.

In conclusion he said that the conference will be a pledge, another militant promise of the journalists, publicists and all the workers of the press to the party, to its leader, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, Comrade Foto Cami greeted the conference.

Our people's press, Comrade Foto Cami stressed among others, is tempered and developed in the great ideological and political battles that our heroic party has waged in the long process of the class struggle, in the course of the

profound economic, cultural and social transformations that have been carried out in our country over these 41 years of the independent socialist construction, as a tribune of the free and democratic thinking of the masses and of their revolutionary activity, the press and radio television have become active aide of the party in the struggle to realize its program for the construction of socialism and the defense of the country.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has described the revolutionary journalists architects of the revolutionary thinking of the masses. This is a high consideration of Comrade Enver Hoxha and of the party for the journalists and all the working people of the press. That is why they are always in the role of the fighter and vanguard shock worker, who march parallel with the time and faster than it, who are heart and soul among the working masses. As representatives of the interests and aspirations of the masses they back up the opinion that promotes production and our socialist culture, science and all the political and economic-social life of the country.

The organization of the Journalists' Union play an important role to do a good look with the press, Comrade Foto Cami said further on. Guided by the teachings on the party, it has contributed so that our press perform as well as possible its duty to express the free thinking of the masses, as their collective propagator and organizer.

The year which is just coming out marks at the same time the end of the seventh 5-year plans and the beginning of the new 5-year plan which will open new perspectives to our people and country. Other important and happy events /word indistinct/ to the party and people. In conclusion, Comrade Foto Cami called on the journalists to be always led in their work by the lofty example of the publicity of Comrade Enver Hoxha, of the revolutionary publicity of our party, the militant spirit and its great creative and mobilizing force.

Those present attentively listened to the speech of Comrade Foto Cami and applauded it.

The report "on the further elevation of the quality and militant spirit in the press, radio television and publications" was made by the Chairman of the Journalists' Union of Albania and General Director of Radio Television Marash Hajati.

The conference continues its proceedings.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

EARTHQUAKES IN NORTHERN ALBANIA--Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--The instruments of the Serbian Seismological Institute today recorded a series of earthquakes with the epicenter in the region of northern Albania. The most powerful was recorded at 1545, 285 km from the epicenter /as received/. Its magnitude measured approximately four units on the Richter scale and its intensity roughly 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 21 Nov 85 LD/ 12228

TREMORS FROM ALBANIAN EARTHQUAKE--Titograd, 23 Nov (TANJUG)--According to a report of the Montenegrin Republic Seismological Institute, the epicenter area of northern Albania continues to be very active and the telemetric network of seismological stations has recorded new tremors. Since 2307 last night, when an earthquake measuring 6.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale was recorded, three additional tremors measuring 6 degrees, one of 5.5 degrees, and five tremors of 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale, as well as a large number of tremors of somewhat weaker intensity, have been recorded. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 23 Nov 85 LD/ 12228

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED IN TITOGRA--Titograd, at 0245 today, the Titograd Seismological Institute recorded an earthquake with an intensity of 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. Its epicenter was 60 km east of the capital of Montenegro, in northern Albania. This morning's earthquake, which was preceded by several weaker tremors, was felt in Plav, Gusinje, and other border places north of Montenegro. Twelve earthquakes in northern Albania, the intensities of which have ranged between 5 and 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale, were recorded in the last 3 days. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 24 Nov 85 LD/ 12228

'POWERFUL' EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN ALBANIA--Belgrade, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--The Serbian Seismological Institute in Belgrade recorded a powerful earthquake at 1408 today, with the epicenter 320 km south of Belgrade. The intensity of this quake measured 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale and the magnitude 3.6 units on the Richter scale. The epicenter was in northern Albania, in the region of Mirdite. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 22 Nov 85 LD/ 12228

TANJUG REPORTS EARTHQUAKE--Titograd, 30 Nov (TANJUG)--A quake measuring 6 degrees on the 12-point Mercalli scale, with the epicenter in northern Albania, was



registered at 0834 hours, Yugoslav time, today at the Seismological Institute in the Yugoslav city Titograd. The quake was felt in the southern parts of the Yugoslav republic Montenegro. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG in English 1046 GMT 30 Nov 85 LD/ 12228

RECENT EARTH TREMORS REPORTED--Tirana, 26 Nov (ATA)--Our seismological network informed that earthquake tremors have been registered recently in the district of Tropoje, with an intensity up to 4.3 points of Richter scale (5-6 points MSC) and in the north of the Rodon Cape in the Adriatic sea with intensity of 5.2 points according to Richter scale (6.7 points MSC). There are no casualties. Some damages have occurred. Slight damage has occurred in the zone of Milot of Kruje District and Lezhe District. The party and power organs have adopted and are adopting all the necessary measures in order to repair the damages. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 26 Nov AU/ 12228

PAPERS REPORT 21 NOVEMBER QUAKE--Tirana, 22 Nov (ATA)--The Seismological Center of the Academy of Sciences reports that the seismological network of Albania registered an earthquake 5.2 Richter scale and an intensity of 7 points MSK-64 at 22.57, on 21 November. The epicenter of this earthquake is in the Adriatic Sea, north of the Rodon Cape. This earthquake has also been felt in the districts of Puke, Shkoder, Kukes, Mirdite, Lezhe, Diber, Kruje and Tirana. /Excerpts/ /Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO ALIA--On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the Arab Palestinian people, the member brothers of the PLO Executive Committee and in my own name, I have the honor to send to you, to the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the friendly people of Albania, and your militant party, my warmest and heartfelt greetings. The day of the liberation of the brotherly people of Albania is an important national event of its struggle for independence, progress and prosperity. The 41st anniversary celebration marks its continued successes on the road of socialist construction, its road of the realization of its aims for progress and prosperity. On this occasion I take the opportunity to express to you, Comrade Chairman, the esteem of the PLO and its thanks for the unwavering and principled position of Socialist Albania under the guidance of the AWP, in support of the just cause of the Palestinian people to regain its lawful rights and the creation of an independent state. Once more I send you sincere greetings. To you personally I wish good health and success in leading the friendly Albanian people to progress and prosperity. Revolutionary greetings! Revolution until victory! /Text/ /Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3 AU/ 12228

CHINESE LEADERS CONGRATULATE ALIA, CARCANI--L Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council on 28 November sent Comrades Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Albania's liberation. There follows the full text of the telegram: To Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, in the name of the Government and of the

Chinese people, we express to the Albanian Government and people congratulations and wish Albania successes in its socialist construction, prosperity to the country, and happiness to the people. /Text/ /Beijing International Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO BENIN'S KERERU--Tirana, 30 Nov (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent the following message of greetings to the President of the People's Republic of Benin, Matie Kereku: "Your National Day provides me with the satisfaction, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you and through you to the people of Benin the sincere greetings and the best wishes for the progress and nonstop development of the country. I wish that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop uninterruptedly in the future, too." /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 30 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

LAO LEADERS GREETED--Tirana, 1 Dec (ATA)--Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following message of greetings to Comrade Cayson Phonmvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Laos and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos and to Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos. On occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albani, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names we convey to you and to the Laotian people our cordial greetings and wishes. The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos 10 years ago marked an event of historic importance for the Laotian people, it successfully crowned their long struggle against the American imperialism and its stooges, opened up to the country prospects of development on the road of progress and prosperity. The Albanian people, who have constantly supported the must struggle of the Laotian people, follow with sympathy their achievements in various fields and wish them new successes in the work for the constant strengthening of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos. We wish that relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries develop uninterruptedly to the common benefit and for the good of the struggle against imperialism and reaction. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

ALIA RECEIVES VIETNAMESE ENVOY--Tirana, 28 Nov (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia received the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh, who presented the credentials. Present at the ceremony of handing over the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli and the chairman of the Protocol Branch at the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifliku. The ambassador was accompanied by the adviser of the embassy (Huynh Cam Anh) and other embassy officials. /Text/  
/Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 28 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

ALIA MESSAGE TO MAURITANIAN COUNTERPART--Tirana, 28 Nov (ATA)--The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Maaviya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya: "On occasion of your National Day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you the warm greetings and to the friendly people of Mauritania the best wishes for progress and prosperity." /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 28 Nov AU/ 12228

ALIA GREET'S LEBANESE PRESIDENT--Tirana, 22 Nov (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Lebanese Republic Amin al-Jumayyil. "The celebration of your National Day avails me of the opportunity in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you warm greetings and the friendly Lebanese people the best wishes for successes in the struggle for the defense and strengthening of the freedom and national independence, against the Israeli aggression and imperialist plots." /Text/  
/Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 22 Nov 85AU/ 12228

ALIA RECEIVES NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Tirana, 22 Nov (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received on 21 November the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Bilal Shimshir, who presented the credentials. Present at the ceremony of the handing over of the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, the Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Piro Biti, and the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifliku. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

ALIA RECEIVES DANISH ENVOY--Tirana, 23 Nov (ATA)--The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia received on 22 November the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the People's Republic of Albania (Christian Fredrik Kisum), who presented the credentials. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Andon Berxholi and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifliku. /Text/  
/Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

ALIA RECEIVES NEW LAOTIAN AMBASSADOR--Tirana, 22 Nov (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received on 21 November the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Vongvichit Vanheuang. Present at the ceremony

of the handing over the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifligu. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 22 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

VIETNAMESE ENVOY ARRIVES--Tirana, 22 Nov (ATA)--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh arrived in our country on 21 November. He was welcomed at the airport by the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifligu. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Nov 85 AU/ 12228

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR SHAQIRI--Tirana, 25 Dec (ATA)--The president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hasan Mwinyi, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Tanzania, Mehdi Shaqiri. During the meeting, which passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, President Mwinyi appreciated the friendly relations existing between Tanzania and Albania and expressed the desire that they develop still more in the future. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 25 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

ALIA RECEIVES BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER--Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, received (Sergio Brico), member of the leadership of the Brazilian Communist Party, who visited our country. A warm discussion took place during the meeting, which reflected close friendship between the two parties on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as unity of views on all questions. The meeting was also attended by Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee. /Text/ /Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 25 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

HOXHA'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN GREEK, DANISH--Tirana, 24 Dec (ATA)--Recently, the "Planitis" publishing house in Athens published in Greek "The History of the Party of Labor of Albania" and the materials of the national conference devoted to the immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Besides, the Danish publishing house "Arbejderen" has published in Danish the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "Laying the Foundations of the New Albania." /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 24 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

IRAN'S PRESIDENT KHAMENEI GREETES ALIA--On the occasion of the National Day of Albania, I convey greetings to you, the government and the people of Albania. I hope that the existing relations between our countries and our common anti-imperialistic stands, will further develop and consolidate. I wish success in the prosperity and wellbeing of the Albanian people. /Text/ /Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p e AU/ 12228

MESSAGE FROM SANKARA OF BURKINA FASO--The establishment of the people's power on 29 November 1944, without any doubt was the most important victory of the Albanian people during its history. Today, the celebration of this anniversary gives me the pleasure to address you in the name of the People of Burkina Faso,

the National Revolutionary Council, the government and in my name, with warm and militant greetings. On this occasion, the revolutionary people of Burkina Faso heartily joins the Albanian people and its workers party with joy and pride on this anniversary. Albania remains a symbol of brightening light, determination, courage and success for all the people that want peace, justice and dignity. Our people recalls with honor and respect the creators of the people's power and in particular Comrade Enver Hoxha. Glory to their names. The revolutionary people of Burkina Faso, inspired by the many victories of the Albanian people in the struggle for development and against its enemies, faithful to the aspirations for peace and social justice, rejoice for the friendly relations and sincere solidarity that link our two countries and wish their further strengthening. Comrade President, would you kindly accept my personal wishes for your health and wellbeing that I express to you and for the continued prosperity of the revolutionary people of Albania. With my highest militant considerations. Nation or death, we shall win. /Text/  
/Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Dec 85 p 4 AU/ 12228

YEMENI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Tirana, 24 Dec (ATA)--The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia received on 23 December the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Yemen to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Ahmad Muhammad Ash-Shirni, who presented the credentials. Attending the ceremony of the handing over of the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, the Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Andon Berxholi and the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifligu. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

MALILE ATTENDS FINNISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Tirana, 13 Dec (ATA)--On occasion of the National Day of Finland, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Jussi Montonen gave a reception last night. Attending were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof Aleks Buda, the chairman of the executive committee of the Tirana District People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu, deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, arts, press and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 13 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

MESSAGE FROM MITTERRAND--On the occasion of the National Day of Albania, it is my pleasure to reiterate sincere wishes for Your Excellency's happiness and prosperity, and that of the Albanian people. May the relations between our two countries, which have experienced important developments recently, be further strengthened in the future. /Text/ /Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3 AU/ 12228

GREEK PRESIDENT GREETs ALIA--On the occasion of the anniversary of Albania's liberation, it is my pleasure to convey to Your Excellency warm congratulations



and sincere wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Albania, as well as for the further extension of the friendly collaboration and good-neighborliness between our two countries. /Text/ /Tirana ZERI IPOPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3 AU/ 12228

MESSAGE FROM TURKEY'S PRESIDENT KENAN EVRE--On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the Turkish nation, and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, Excellency, my most sincere congratulations and best wishes for your health and happiness, and to express my belief that the friendly relations between Turkey and Albania will continue to develop in the future in the common interest of our two countries. /Text/ /Tirana ZERI IPOPULLIT in Albanian GEP Nov 85 p 3/ 12228

MESSAGE FROM ITALIAN PRESIDENT--On the occasion of your National Day it is my pleasure to formulate, also in the name of the Italian people, sincere wishes for the prosperity of the amicable Albanian people and Your Excellency's wellbeing, in the spirit of the increasingly more intensive relations of cooperation between our two countries. /Text/ /Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p3 AU/ 12228

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Tirana, 10 Dec (ATA)--The president of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Rabah Bitak, received the President of the Women's Union of Albania Lumturi Rexha on 8 December. At the reception, which passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, the president of the assembly Rabah Bitak considered the visit by the women's delegation of Albania is another contribution to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples. The women of Algeria, he said, just as the whole Algerian people, cherish a sincere friendship and love for the Albanian people, who have a very evolutionary history and builds the happy life and develops relying on their own forces, led by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the party of labor of Albania, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. /sentence as received/ He highly appreciated the success attained by the Albanian people and the contribution of the Albanian woman to attain these successes. Attending the reception were the secretary general of the Algerian Women's Union, Fatma Zohra Xhehrud, the National Secretary of this union Fatime Amenda, the chairman of the juridical commission of the National People's Assembly Shaibut Brahim, and deputies to the National People's Assembly. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeris Nesip Kaci. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 10 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

MESSAGE FROM ROMANIAN PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER--On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Albania's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution, in the name of the Romanian people, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and personally, we convey sincere wishes to the Albanian people for their happiness and prosperity. We express the belief that the traditional relations of Romanian-Albanian friendship and cooperation will continue to develop and expand increasingly in the interest of our two peoples, peace, and international understanding. /Text/ /Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3 AU/ 12228

ENVOY TO PERU PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Tirana, 14 Dec (ATA)--On 11 December, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Peru, Pirro Andoni, presented the credentials to the President of the Republic of Peru Allan Garcia Perez. Attending the ceremony of the handing over the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Allan Wagner Tizon, the advice minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jose Tenorio Benavided, the general director fo the ceremonial, Claudio Enrico Sosa and others. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 14 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

ALBANIA SUBJECT OF AUSTRIAN MUSEUM ACTIVITY--Tirana, 10 Dec (ATA)--The Association of the Friends of the Museum of the History of Nature in Vienna organized an activity on our country. Attending were the president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchsclaeger, and other high-ranking personalities, members of the association as well as representatives from the scientific institutions of Vienna, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Vienna Idriz Bardhi. Prof Dr Max Fischer greeted those present. The ministerial adviser Prof Dr Oscar Brendl, who visited our country some time ago, read out the report "This Is What I Saw in Albania" accompanied with slides. In his report he spoke of the role of Comrade Enver Hoxha to found the Communist Party and the National Liberation Front, uniting the Albanian people in struggle against the Nazi-fascist occupiers as well as in the construction of socialist Albania. During these 40 years of its free and independent development, he said, with the setting up of a modern industry and advanced agriculture, Albania was transformed from an agrarian country into an agrarian-industrial one. Albania is not an isolated country, but a very hospitable country. Through figures and facts, Prof Brendl pointed out the great progress that has been done in Albania in the epoch of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the field of education, health service and in all the other fields of life. The Albanian people, he said, deserve to be congratulated by all their friends and wellwishers for their achievements attained within such a short period of time. /Text/ /Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 10 Dec 85 AU/ 12228

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CSO: 2020/57

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO CONDEMNS U.S. ANTI-LIBYAN STANCE

LD101108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO condemns the aggressive campaign against Libya by the current Washington administration. The article says that the years-long dislike of the United States for the anti-imperialist policy of the Libyan leadership is concentrated in this campaign. The threatening armada of 40 U.S. warships prepared under the absurd pretext for a military action, stretching the years-long economic boycott of Libya to ad absurdum, and the freezing of Libyan assets in the U.S. banks--all this has yet again revealed the real face of the U.S. policy--the real face of the alleged endeavor to make a contribution to the settlement of the so-called regional conflicts mentioned by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his New Year's speech on Soviet TV. In only 10 days, the work of the U.S. President did not pass the test of action versus words. There are still the same superpower claims to the world rule, the same imperial ambitions connected with the aversion to social progress, to every display of independence from imperialism, to those who seek their own path of development. This is still the same sick selfishness with which the United States usurps the right to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, dictate its will, threatens and blackmails everyone who does not obediently submit himself to the U.S. ideas of what is good and bad.

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CSO: 2400/151



POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KIRCHSCHLAEGER TO MEET CSSR'S HUSAK

AU131255 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11-12 Jan 86 p 1V

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Andreas Unterberger]

[Excerpts] Vienna--A meeting between President Kirchsclaeger and CSSR President Gustav Husak will dramatically seal the reconciliation between Vienna and Prague. The meeting will be of an unofficial nature. The exact date and place still have to be fixed, but the meeting will in any case take place in the next few weeks.

For President Kirchsclaeger the relations with Prague are not merely part of his policy of seeking good relations with all neighbor countries but actually the centerpiece of his policy. Before he began his political career, Rudolf Kirchsclaeger was Austria's diplomatic representative in Prague; in this capacity, he always sought contacts going beyond the official ones, with prominent church circles also.

The relations between Vienna and Prague have noticeably improved in the past few months. Apparently, Vienna seems willing to meet the Czechoslovak wishes regarding a joint Danube power plant near Wolfshtal, and on the other hand the CSSR has made concessions regarding annoying practices near the border.

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CSO: 2300/139

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STROUGAL RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL 10 JAN

LD101802 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Prague, Jan 10 (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Edward Sawmah, director-general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Lubomir Strougal appreciated the long-standing effort of the organization and its director-general for the development of agriculture and solution of problems linked to a gradual liquidation of famine in a number of the developing countries.

He acquainted the guest with the main objectives of the Czechoslovak agriculture-food complex in the 8th 5-Year Plan period (1986-90), and stressed that Czechoslovakia will further provide an all-round and active support for FAO's activity.

The two representatives also exchanged views on the present international situation and the possibilities of its improvement.

Edward Sawmah presented Lubomir Strougal with a commemorative medal on the 40th anniversary of FAO's foundation.

Edward Sawmah visited later today the agricultural university of Prague where he was awarded the honorary scientific degree of doctor of agricultural and forestry sciences.

The degree was conferred on him for his outstanding merits for the development of science in solving food sufficiency of the developing countries including the building of a world information system for nutrition in which Czechoslovakia has been included, and for his significant contribution towards the development of agricultural sciences.

The diploma was handed over to the FAO director-general in the presence of Czechoslovak Minister of Food and Agriculture Miroslav Toman and other guests.

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CSO: 2020/67

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

YOUNGER MILITARY CADETS PREFER DESK JOBS

AU071210 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 3 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview with Lieutenant General Zdenek Havala, commander of the Ground Forces Military College in Vyskov, by "-rea-": "On the Study Possibilities at the Ground Forces Military College; Systematic Learning Pays"; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [-rea-] What can one study at your military college?

[Havala] We only enroll men who have graduated from secondary schools. We put great demands on the moral-political qualities of applicants, but also on their professional [odborne] education and health. There is a choice of various specialized disciplines: mechanized infantry, tank troops, reconnaissance troops, rocket artillery, army engineers, chemical troops, food supply units, financial management [financne zabezpecenie] units, and motor fuels units. We are a bit sorry that the young ones yearn most to serve with the finance units. We would need greater interest in other important disciplines. We need good commanders for mechanized infantry, tank troops, and artillery troops. Students of all disciplines are being trained for command functions.

[-rea-] At every school there exist so-called dropouts, that is, those who quit studies. How many are there at your military college?

[Havala] The figure at this college is about 10 percent. Military disciplines require systematic study. Therefore, here there is no last minute cramming before exams as is the case at civilian schools. Our graduates, and even those who later go into the civilian life, are very successful.

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CSO: 2400/151

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FOJTIK ADDRESSES MEDIA MEN ON IDEOLOGY WORK

AU081505 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The Federal Office for Press and Information organized a friendly meeting with the leading representatives of the press, radio, television, and publishing organizations on Monday [6 January] in Prague.

The meeting was attended by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary; by Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; by Basil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, CPCZ Central Committee department heads; by Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications; and by other representatives of our political and public life. The staff members of the representative offices of the socialist countries and the foreign journalists accredited in the CSSR were also present.

In his statement, Comrade Jan Fojtik characterized the main tasks of our ideological front in the year 1986, which are directly linked to the preparations and course of the 17th CPCZ Congress, to the elections to the corps of representatives, and to the start of the fulfillment of the exacting goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He also mentioned certain topical problems of foreign policy.

He stressed that, for the further dynamic development of our society, it is essential to substantially enhance the implementation of the latest results of science and technology in production and to carry out a consistent transition to the intensive development of economy. We will advance only if man's creative potential, the potential of the citizen of a socialist state and master of our common property, is mobilized in every place, Comrade Fojtik said. Of course, it is not merely a matter of propaganda to mobilize the human factor.

The effectiveness of ideological work depends on a well-thoughtout economic policy, on a convincing social policy, and on a program of overall social changes which corresponds to the objective needs of the development and which is implemented consistently--one which does not remain solely on paper, and of the correctness of which the working people can convince themselves through their own experience. For instance, if we constantly talk about the importance of science and technology, but devote insufficient care to its practical implementation, or even tolerate the disparagement of science and technology in

practice, then our propaganda about the need to develop and to implement it in production will not only be like that notorious flogging of a dead horse, but will also necessarily sooner or later have a repellent effect, contrary to our original intention.

Then Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke about the necessary transition to the intensification of our national economy. What we need, what is vital for our society, he underscored, is the practical implementation of this strategic line of our economic policy--is the realistic struggle in every working place without exception to take specific steps which would lead to our overcoming all the negative manifestations of an extensive method in economy, which we no longer can afford anywhere because of its wasteful and uneconomic handling of manpower, raw materials, energy, and machinery equipment.

The CPCZ Central Committee secretary then underscored the responsibilities of our propaganda, which must not permit the phrases on the need to intensify national economy, and on the need to effect changes in management and in the people's way of thinking that would correspond to the new demands of the times, to cover up the practical inability or unwillingness to effect these changes--it must not permit evasions, such as talk about "preparations being underway to effect basic measures" or about people here or there "preparing to thoroughly reassess the situation" and so forth.

Comrade Jan Fojtik pointed out the inspiring example of the Soviet experience and of the Soviet documents which have become the basis of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the first place of the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. The draft clearly shows the historic path traversed by socialism; the sources on which it draws to form our conviction about the final victory of socialism; and what must be done to realize the ideas of socialism and communism despite any difficulties which we might have to face, be they ever so great, Jan Fojtik said. We must never give up socialism [rezignovat na socialismus] or try to correct it from the positions of a petit bourgeois way of thinking.

In conclusion, Comrade Jan Fojtik thanked the workers of the press, radio, television, publishing sphere, printing sphere, and communications for their work during the last year and wished them much creative energy and many successes in their activity to fulfill the ideals of peace, socialism, and social progress.

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CSO: 2400/151

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOFFMAN RECEIVES DRA TRADE UNIONISTS

LD122357 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions, headed by 'Abdol Satar Pordeli, its chairman, arrived today for an official visit of Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council. At the Ruzyne airport in Prague the guests were welcomed by Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

Shortly after their arrival talks began between both trade union delegations. The leading representatives of the delegations exchanged information about the activity of both trade union organizations and their share in the development of society. They also assessed the existing development of mutual relations, which are developing on the basis of the agreement on the intensification of cooperation between the Central Trade Union Council and the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions signed in 1981 in Prague, and expressed themselves in favor of broadening it further.

Karel Hoffmann briefed the Afghan trade unionists about the topical issues facing the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and in particular about its contribution to the preparations of the 17th CPCZ Central Committee 'Abdol Satar Pordeli highly appreciated the moral and material assistance provided by the Czechoslovak trade unions to the young Afghan trade union movement, in particular by the provision of experiences and the training of cadres.

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CSO: 2400/151

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INDRA DISCUSSES FUTURE TASKS AT SKODA ENTERPRISE CONFERENCE

LD122325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The conference of communists employed at the Skoda enterprise, the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin works, continued in Plzen today with a discussion. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, reminded the conference that today's press published the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the next 5 years. The Central Committee expects, he stressed, that communists will not only express themselves on it factually, but will also give their effective support to its intentions. He underlined the importance of making practical use of science and technology. He pointed out, however, that even the most perfect technology will not do without the human factor. He said that the development of socialism will always depend on the attitudes of people, on the level of their political consciousness. He went on to say that for this reason, we cannot go on ignoring the spread of some negative phenomena, above all a consumeristic attitude to the satisfaction of material needs and various forms of petit bourgeois influence and conduct. Some people know solely their rights but are indifferent to the needs of society, and frequently those who work the least have the biggest demands.

Comrade Alois Indra stressed that our party strives to ensure that our people live better and that their legitimate needs are met more and more fully. This, however, must be linked to high demands on personal responsibility and on the selfless discharge of duties. He singled out the importance of the personal example by communists, the high degree of effectiveness of ideological and political work, and of the incessant struggle against opportunism in practice. In conclusion, Comrade Alois Indra expressed himself on some questions that were raised both in the report preceding the debate and in the debate itself, and thanked, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, communists from the Skoda enterprise for the results achieved in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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CSO: 2400/151

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

ACTIVIST 'FORCIBLY' ADMITTED--Prague: The Czechoslovak authorities last month forcibly admitted (Augustin Navratil), a 57-year-old iron worker, to a Prague psychiatric institution. The Committee for the Defense of Persons Unjustly Persecuted announced this in Prague the day before yesterday. The announcement goes on to say that this active Catholic had disturbed the authorities with his open letters. His investigations into the death of the priest (Jiry Zoufal) caused a particular sensation. (Navratil) managed to prove that (Zoufal) was murdered by the Czech secret service. [Text] [Vatican City International Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86] /9599

BILAK SEES IRISH COMMUNIST--The national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan, yesterday ended a short working visit to Czechoslovakia. During his stay he was received by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. They exchanged information about the activities of the parties before the forthcoming 17th CPCZ Congress and the Communist Party of Ireland 19th Congress. They also evaluated some questions of the present international situation and the situation in the international communist and workers movement. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 11 Jan 86 LD] /9365

CSO: 2400/151



POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED, ASSESSED

AU240701 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 85 pp 3-4

[Article: "On the Way Toward the 11th SED Party Congress; Report on the 1985 Party Elections in the SED Basic Organizations; SED Central Committee Secretariat Dealt With Course and Results of the Accountability Election Meetings and Enterprise Delegates Conference"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)--In accordance with the decision of the 10th SED Central Committee session, from 14 October 1985 to 14 December 1985 accountability reports were delivered and there were elections of party group organizers and their deputies, of the leaderships of the departmental party organizations and the basic organizations, and of the central party leaderships and local leaderships of the SED.

The Central Committee Secretariat has accepted and endorsed a final report on this important intraparty event. The SED Central Committee Secretariat expresses its thanks and respect to all party leaderships and comrades in the basic organizations. It assesses this phase of the party elections, which will be continued in January and February 1986 with Kreis and Bezirk delegates conferences, as an important contribution to preparing for the 11th party congress with many initiatives and to implementing the SED policy aimed at the welfare of the people.

The party elections in the basic organizations have been a vivid testimony to the increased militant strength and affinity with the masses of the SED and have proved that, in line with its programs, it observes its leading role in society in looking after the vital interests of our people with responsibility and with good results.

The accountability election meetings and enterprise delegates conferences showed that the decisions of the 10th and 11th sessions of the Central Committee have met with a wide echo within the party and from the GDR people. On this basis the communists were motivated to prepare for the 11th SED Party Congress with great initiative and in trusting cooperation with all citizens.

Preparing for and holding the party elections in the basic organizations was an important event for all of society and gave further great impetus to the popular discussion and the mass initiative for the 11th SED Party Congress.

In many different ways the communists and numerous other working people showed that the stability on the SED's political course, the GDR's steadfast work for peace, and the dynamism of its economic development firmly link them to their socialist worker-peasant state, give them security and safety, and inspire them to high performances. In letters to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and in thousands of public statements, party and work collectives reported on new work projects to support this good policy. At the same time they thanked the party leadership for its consistency, its prudence, and its high personal dedication in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress.

In 96,104 party groups, 27,937 departmental organizations, and 58,573 basic organizations accountability reports were given and elections were held. In addition, 1,873 delegates' conferences or members' assemblies took place to elect central party leaderships and local leaderships.

Turnout was higher than at the 1983-84 party elections with 94.2 percent in party groups, 94.8 percent in departmental party organizations, 94.9 percent in basic organizations, 98.9 percent in enterprise delegates' conferences, and 97.6 percent in the election of local leaderships.

During the lively discussions, pursued with knowledge and in a constructive spirit, 1.44 million comrades took the floor. These are 240,000 more than during the last party elections. Among them were 720,000 workers, 73,500 cooperative peasants, 426,000 members of the intelligentsia, 386,000 women, and 140,000 party members aged up to 25 years. They submitted a total of 369,963 proposals for improving party work and work among the masses, as well as state leadership activities.

The high degree of participation and the readiness for discussion reflect the developed intraparty democracy and the comrades' willingness to participate resourcefully and energetically in working out and implementing the party policy, as well as to raise their own contribution to strengthening the GDR.

A total of 670,079 comrades were elected to the new party leaderships and as group organizers and their deputies. They are party members who have thorough political and technical training and distinguish themselves through firm political positions and exemplary work in their collectives. They are imbued with the principle that the party is there for the people and they do everything to further deepen the existing relationship of trust between the party and the people.

Of the 88,383 party secretaries 94.7 percent work on an honorary basis.

[AU240702] The proportion of workers in the leaderships of the basic organizations and departmental party organizations amounts to 54.5 percent and has increased by 32,275, that is 2.7 percent, since the 10th party congress. There are 35.5 percent of the leadership members working in material production.

Of the party secretaries, 49.4 percent are tested and qualified workers. The leading role of the workers' class and its party is further deepened and the

link between the party and the work collectives is further consolidated by the increase of the share of workers in the party leaderships--particularly in those combines of the national economy which are decisive for performance development--and by youth-, innovators'-, and researchers' collectives.

The fact that energetic, young, and party-experienced members constitute the new leaderships is also shown in the increase of 12,196, that is 8.7 percent, of comrades up to 25 years of age. Those who have been party members for more than 20 years and have been working in leadership functions for many years amount to 39.9 percent. The proportion of women is 31.8 percent. The function of party secretary is held by 20,354 women.

The stability of the leaderships of basic organizations and departmental organizations has increased; 73.7 percent of the leadership members and 76.7 percent of the party secretaries were reelected.

The changes that have taken place correspond to a normal process within the party. Over the past election period 20,550 party secretaries resigned from their functions, 54.5 percent due to taking over another function or to transferring to another basic organization; 4.9 percent did not run again because they began studies; and 33 percent for reasons of age or health. Due to a lack of qualifications or insufficient leadership activity, 6 percent of the secretaries resigned.

The SED--A Uniformly Acting, Creative Party in Close Affinity With the Masses

With the party elections, the basic organizations of the party have equipped themselves well to fulfill the tasks of the year of the 11th SED Party Congress.

The accountability election meetings and enterprise delegates' conferences convincingly show that the SED is a party that acts uniformly and cohesively. By implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Party Congress, the basic organizations have gained considerable political maturity. Their affinity with the masses has been further consolidated, their ability to lead the working people to activities for implementing the party policy has increased. The accountability reports show that the words and deeds of the party concur and that, together with all the people, it fulfills the tasks it sets step by step. This confirms that with its program and its Statute, the SED has a secure, time-tested guideline for shaping the developing socialist society in the GDR and for its own development according to the increasing requirements.

With their militant atmosphere, the treasury of experiences conveyed to others, their frankness and detailed approach in tackling problems, as well as the use of criticism and self-criticism, many accountability election meetings and delegates' conferences set yardsticks for shaping party life in the further preparation for the 11th party congress. More than ever before the comrades concentrated on issues which are decisive for progress and gave priority to those questions that directly affect the working people and are of most concern to them.

The party elections in the basic organizations clearly proved that we are proceeding toward the 11th SED Party Congress with a successful balance in all societal fields. The accountability reports and contributions to the discussions vividly showed that the most important thing in this balance is the development of the people themselves, their increased socialist awareness, their well-founded political and technical training, and their creative work for socialism. The positive total balance of great progress in developing our republic was made directly visible for everyone in an eventful and impressive way through facts and examples from the development of the enterprises, towns and villages. The growth rates in production, which are considerable by international standards, the highest harvest yields to-date in agriculture, the 2.4 million new apartments since the Eighth SED Party Congress, and everyone's steadily increasing material and cultural standard of living in the GDR were contrasted with the structural crises, the existential insecurity, and the social cuts in the FRG and other imperialist states.

[AU240703] This year's party elections in basic organizations were characterized by the high demands on the political attitude, personal example, and social activity of the communists. During the election meetings work results were realistically assessed and compared with the best values, while simultaneously evaluating the share of the individual comrades or party collectives. Tribute was paid to good work results, and at the same time attention was drawn to things that have to be put in order in various fields. This stimulated discussion and made the election meetings sites of a lively exchange of experiences. The behavior of the communists--workers, cooperative peasants, researchers, and technicians--was characterized by the militant position to respond to higher new demands in the fields of the economy and science with new, greater achievements. The fact that numerous nonparty working people submitted suggestions and their own pledges on the occasion of the accountability election meetings and that in the discussion many communists reported on behalf of their work collectives on new initiatives, reflects the vigorous public interest in the course of the party elections and the comrades' close contact with their colleagues.

The high standard of the election meetings and their decisions was determined mainly by the fact that work always focused on the Central Committee decisions, and concrete conclusions were drawn from them for the communists' own work. This particularly reflects the high political and technical training of the communists, which is the result of the party's systematic and consistent basic and advanced training.

Since the 10th party congress more than 300,000 SED members have been attending a party college for over 3 months. This increased the proportion of party members with political qualifications from 38.5 to 47.9 percent. During the same period more than 80,000 cadres participated in advanced training courses of several weeks' duration; 46.3 percent of the communists are graduates of a university, or technical school, or master craftsmen. In the party school year, party members regularly acquaint themselves with topical questions of theory and practice in constructing socialism.

In the election meetings the political advanced training and qualification of the party members received due attention. The party organizations carefully plan which comrades are to be delegated to the Kreis schools for Marxism-Leninism, the Bezirk party schools, and other courses. Young cadres who join the experienced communists are systematically trained.

Comrades with great political and technical skills and rich experience were selected for the new party leadership. In total, 71.5 percent of the secretaries and 54.8 percent of the leadership members have graduated from a university or technical school. Since the 10th party congress the proportion of leadership members with Marxist-Leninist training of more than 3 months has increased by 8.8 percent, and amounts to 74.9 percent. In the case of party secretaries this proportion increased from 80.4 percent to 87.5 percent.

In the Eisenberg, Hohenmoelsen, and Schmoelin Kreise all secretaries of the basic organizations were trained in a party school; 36.6 percent of the party secretaries attended a party school for more than 1 year.

The party considers the honorary societal activity of its members and candidate members to be important training for political struggle and cadre development. For instance, 590,000 comrades are shop stewards or members of the leaderships and executive committees of the trade unions; 133,000 were given the trust of the voters as delegates. A total of 270,000 party members are propagandists in the party school year, in the FDJ study year, and in the schools of socialist or cooperative work; 185,000 comrades are working in the FDJ leaderships, and 166,000 in the committees of the National Front. In the election meetings tribute was paid to the meritorious work of those and many other comrades who are achieving exemplary work in other societal organizations, in committees, commissions, and advisory committees.

Unanimous, Active Support for the Peace Program of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the Other Warsaw Pact States

A priority concern of all election meetings was explaining the comrades' own point of view and their contribution to safeguarding peace in the class struggle with imperialism.

The communists unanimously supported the peace program of the Soviet Union and the proposals of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states for preventing a nuclear inferno and for a change for the better in Europe and in the world. The report on the results of the Geneva summit given by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with widespread agreement.

In many contributions to discussions the comrades expressed their view that the basic assessments and tasks put down in this report fully correspond with their thoughts and feelings. Concurrently, the encouraging results of the Soviet-American summit meeting were considered a success for the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and for the cohesive attitude of the states of the socialist community. The communists proudly stressed that with its policy of constructive dialogue between states with different social systems the GDR is making an important contribution to the return to detente.

[AU240704] The joint opinion affirmed in the Geneva final document concerning the catastrophic consequences of conflicts between the Soviet Union and the United States and the hopelessness of winning a nuclear war is considered by the comrades to be a promising start for creating a solid basis of trust and for solving the current complicated problems by further dialogue. At the same time, it became clear that the communists know very well how complicated this task is.

Party-oriented points of view also determined the discussion of questions concerning relations between the two German states. The comrades welcomed the principled policy of the GDR and stressed that the safeguarding of peace remains the dominant question in relations with the FRG. In this connection the meetings with influential FRG politicians were accorded great importance.

At all election meetings Comrade Erich Honecker's tireless work to improve the international climate, and for detente and cooperation was highly esteemed. Again and again satisfaction was voiced concerning the fact that party and state--in close cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, as well as the other fraternal parties and states--are successfully working to strengthen socialism and gather together the forces of peace and reason. The communists consider this to be a guarantee for successfully mastering the topical tasks of domestic and foreign policy, even under the complicated international conditions.

A characteristic feature was the basic organizations' comprehensive approach to discussing and setting their specific tasks and establishing their own high performance targets within the framework of the party's domestic and foreign policy. The communists consider Comrade Erich Honecker's statement--that now, more than ever, everything has to be done for peace--to be a call and an obligation not to shy away from any efforts to universally strengthen the GDR and socialism and thus make peace more secure. At the election meetings and enterprise delegates' conferences the exchange of opinions with high party-mindedness as well as the resulting initiatives show that the party has powerful basic organizations in close affinity with the masses in all focal areas of the national economy and in all societal fields, which are ready and able to fulfill the tasks set by the 10th and 11th Central Committee sessions under any conditions. They linked the preparation and holding of the party elections with energetic political work among the masses, with the leading of purposeful actions in order to fulfill the plan targets and pledges.

The accountability election meetings in the armed forces and in the protection and security organs reflected the party members' firm determination to do everything so that war can be defeated by peace. A strong impetus for the National People's Army was given by the Politburo decision of 11 June 1985 which directs the initiative of all comrades toward the necessary increase in combat effectiveness and combat readiness. Here the main issue was how the advantages of socialism are realized under the conditions of military life. With the elections the party organizations created the preconditions for meeting the political and military requirements of the new training year in the competition for the 11th party congress.



In the Ministry of State Security the communists expressed their readiness to fulfill all militant tasks in an exemplary way, to make an even greater contribution to strengthening the GDR, preserving peace, and eliminating any surprises by the imperialist enemy.

The accountability election meetings of the basic organizations in the German people's police and in the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior were characterized by the efforts of each individual comrade to guarantee public order and security at any time by prudent action and to consolidate the trusting cooperation with the working people.

#### Clear Militant Positions of the Basic Organization in Implementing the Party's Economic Strategy

The party election in the 18,920 basic organizations in industry, the construction and transport sector, and in agriculture, constitute a good foundation for the further successful implementation of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy. The clear militant positions of the more than 960,000 communists in the material sectors were conspicuously reflected in the accountability reports and in the discussion as well as in the new militant programs. At the enterprise delegates' conferences and the accountability election meetings the readiness for performance, the assiduity, and the creativeness of the working people in the struggle to fulfill the plan were highly esteemed.

With dedication and constructiveness the struggle was carried on in order to fully exploit the material and intellectual potentials for long-term comprehensive intensification and to further secure the dynamic development of the national economy. The party elections demonstrated the determination of the communists to further develop the work results together with all working people and to struggle for the highest possible overfulfillment of the plan until the last day of the year, in order to secure a good start into the first year of the new 5-year plan and to come to the party congress with fulfilled plans.

[AU240705]. Over 1 million new personal or collective pledges are an eloquent expression of the fact that the competition movement "High Performances for the Benefit of the People and for Peace--Forward to the 11th SED Party Congress" has become the most comprehensive mass movement to date of the workers class and of all working people for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

Much attention was paid at the discussions to the quick development of the productive forces through the efficient use of science and technology. The basic organizations thoroughly discussed the question of how top positions can be reached in decisive fields. Here it was shown--as was the case, for example, at the Soemmerda VEB robotron office equipment works--that the SED Central Committee's fundamental directive calling for the accelerated introduction of key technologies has fallen on fertile soil. The project of the comrades researchers, engineers, designers, innovators, and exemplary workers to design more and more top products on a microelectronic basis and to manufacture them with modern technologies, was rather impressive. Through this project, an extra 100,000 personal computers are to be turned out next year.

The comrades of the research and technology center of the Berlin VEB Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau intend to mobilize their scientific-technological and intellectual potential in such a way that in a short time the share of micro-electronic productions in total production will be raised to 85-90 percent, that an annual renewal rate of 35 percent will be ensured, and that 60 percent of the output will leave the works as top-quality goods with the highest quality rating. The comrades and working people at the Teltow Carl-von Ossietzky Works have turned out absolutely new key products by manufacturing highest-quality chips from domestic raw materials.

The supreme principle of our party--that the decisive factor in introducing the key technologies, in rationalization, and in the multishift utilization of basic assets is always the conscious action, qualification, and dedication of the people--runs like a red thread through the reports and discussion speeches. That is why the comrades paid great attention to political and ideological work. The overwhelming majority of the discussion speakers distinguished themselves by placing in the center of their speeches the responsibility and the task of the communist to set good examples. Realistically it was proved that in sensitive work among the people the elucidation of the Central Committee's policy, the promotion of the people's creative initiative, the taking up of all their valuable suggestions, and care for their justified needs must constitute a unity. The statements of the workers, and the vivacious, heart-warming contributions of the women and the young comrades impressively reflect the fact that such action slogans as "High performance--strong peace," "My word and my deed for the 11th party congress," or "Working time is performance time" are alive in the collectives and determine their activities. Their statements in the discussion substantively contributed toward the militant spirit of the meetings.

The dedicated statements by numerous leading economic cadres was another distinguishing characteristic of the enterprise delegates' conferences. They presented well-founded outlines of the long-term tasks and pointed out ways and means to fulfill the higher targets of the 1986 National Economic Plan. The statements by the overwhelming majority of these comrades, as well as the expert and specific contributions by enterprise trade union chairmen and FDJ functionaries, showed that they are working passionately and with great dedication for implementing the party's economic strategy, and that they are paying great attention to the further improvement of working and living conditions.

The enterprise delegates' conference at the Torgau sheet glass combine, the Schwarza chemical combine, the Riesa pipe combine, and the Karl-Marx-Stadt accounting machine works rightly proceeded from the premise that the new phase of our economic strategy required new mental and practical approaches and more than ever the creative initiative of the party and work collectives. At the conferences it became evident that the decisions of the Central Committee are well known and constitute the yardstick on actions. As is proved by the performances, it has been understood that the quick development and production of high-quality consumer goods is a political task of great importance. However, it also became clear that in some combines and enterprises of the Bezirk-managed industry more has to be done to ensure production of consumer goods in high quantities and good quality.



In numerous discussion speeches in the basic organizations of the building industry the efforts of the building collectives was reflected to even more comprehensively apply the experiences of exemplary workers, to tap further reserves by performance comparisons, to shorten the construction periods, and to lower the building expenditures. The comrades emphatically called for high work discipline, order and cleanliness of the building sites.

[AU240702] At some election meetings the comrades proved that it is necessary to make higher demands on management activities so as to accelerate the pace of research and development, and the introduction of the results into production. In this context the comrades at the Weimar works, for example, applied a highly critical yardstick and uncompromisingly called for higher continuity in their production and far-sighted scientific technological work at their enterprise. The party collectives at the Dresden Nagema and robotron combines, at the Neustadt Fortschritt combine, and at Dresden Technical University discussed questions of deepening their scientific cooperation on the basis of the concluded coordination and performance contracts.

Great attention was paid to the purposeful development of enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization. The communists of the Fuerstenwalde VEB Chemie and Tankanlagenbau were able to report exemplary results: an efficient microelectronics center enables their enterprise to manufacture 80 percent of the required microelectronic appliances and industrial robots itself.

The comrades in several light industry enterprises, especially those producing outer garments and furniture, criticized the fact that industrial cooperation does not constitute compensation for inadequate capacity, and that a prerequisite for purposeful work to quickly raise labor productivity is the efficient production by enterprises of their own means of rationalization. The party-minded discussions were marked by high realism, a critical assessment of what has been accomplished, and the bold tackling of the task of tapping reserves. This also applied to reducing the material and energy input, to quality work, and to avoiding substandard products. In this field, more consistency is necessary in management work to implement the Central Committee decisions, as for example at the Berlin outer garments combine.

At the election meetings young university and technical school cadres, members of the 43,671 youth brigades, and the 4,070 young researchers' collectives reported on their experiences in the "Ernst Thaelmann drive of the FDJ," especially regarding the resolving of tasks from the science and technology plans in the MMM [Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow] Movement. College and university students described how they are doing valuable research work--recognized by their partners doing practical work--within the framework of youth projects and researcher collectives. Accountability election meetings adopted stipulations providing for more strongly and purposefully incorporating young designers and technologists into research and development. Party control in this field must be intensified.

Proceeding from the measures for shaping economic relations between industrial combines and institutions of the Academy of Sciences and of universities and

technical schools; comrades from the research and teaching institutions submitted many constructive suggestions for more specific research work and the intensification of its links with practical work. In this context the comrades at the Academy of Sciences declared that greater efforts are necessary to increase the role of research in the further shaping of the developed socialist society and to thereby raise the cooperation between science and practice to a qualitatively new level.

Manifold incentives emanated from the party elections for the new militant programs. We have succeeded more and more in deriving specific tasks for political and ideological work from the economic requirements. With the involvement of the entire party collective and all working people, creative work is being done to concretely underpin the 1986 National Economic Plan, and along with fixing the decisive key targets for performance growth, to map out the most efficient ways for their fulfillment. At the same time the experiences exchanged at the election meetings on time-tested methods of party control and work with the party assignments are being included in the aggressive new programs.

Party collectives in the coal and power industry are primarily interested in reducing down-time due to repair work, and to ensure a high availability of power plants during the winter season. At the Boxberg power plant enterprise delegates' conference the completion of a preventive maintenance measure ahead of schedule was reported, as well as the preparation for the first general repair in accordance with a pilot technology program.

Inspired by the frankness with which the party, in the report on the trustful individual talks, did not mince its words when referring to things that really interest the working people, additional specific proposals and suggestions for raising the efficiency of production and improving working and living conditions were submitted. They are aimed at providing more opportunities for the initiatives and zeal for action of the collectives. Comrades at the Berlin VEB Narva Rosa Luxemburg and at the Groeditz cellulose works arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to improve regular preventive maintenance so as to decisively reduce the machine down-time. At the Rathenow optical works many proposals were made for better preparation in the operation of highly productive plants, and for making the qualification programs for young skilled workers more specific.

[AU240707] On various occasions discussions were held with state managers who do not sufficiently live up to their responsibility regarding the continuity of the enterprise reproduction process, ensuring compliance with quality standards, order, discipline, and safety. At several combines and enterprises management activity falls short of the working people's readiness to perform--as is the case, for example, at the Ribnitz-Damgarten furniture combine. This was one of the reasons why more than 40 percent of the comrades at the Ribnitz-Damgarten VEB Wohnraummoebel refused to vote for the party secretary at the elections.

At the 5,441 basic organizations of socialist agriculture and forestry, the accountability election meetings were marked by the desire of the communists to achieve high performance and an efficiency increase on a long-term basis

through the comprehensive application of all intensification factors and the deepening of cooperation in crop and livestock production. The high crop production yields achieved in the past 2 years have demonstrated how much the soil will yield if properly tended and cared for, and if the practical experience of the peasants is combined with the modern findings of science. Accordingly, numerous measures were adopted to ensure the further perfecting and even more comprehensive application of the plot-related maximum yield concept and the animal-shed-related maximum performance concept.

The members' meetings of the LPG basic organizations gave evidence of the great potentials inherent in cooperative property. In the accountability reports and discussions of several LPG (livestock production) basic organizations, the comrades discussed the causes of over-high livestock losses and inadequate milk quality, the predominant opinion being that the animal breeders' and handlers' full compliance with the responsibility is the decisive aspect. A strong motive for the stabilization and the further increase of yields and performances in the fields and animal sheds, pointed out many comrades, is the fact that in our country the class of cooperative peasants has a secure future, that social progress in the villages is clearly evident thanks to the party's prudent agricultural policy, and that brisk intellectual-cultural life has developed in the villages.

The Party's Influence on the State Organs' Work Among Citizens, on Living Conditions in Cities and Local Communities, and on Intellectual-Cultural Development Has Further Increased

The party elections have placed the everyday problems of the working people even more at the focus of attention of party organizations and their leaderships. They increased the demands on responsible cadres to use resourcefully and efficiently the available means and opportunities for satisfying material and intellectual-cultural needs, to purposefully expand them, and to deal more quickly with anything that needs improvement.

This process was substantially promoted in the basic organizations of the state apparatus by the accountability election meetings' careful pondering of the question of what mental approaches and working methods are best suited to meet the requirements of the new law on local people's assemblies. In the discussions, numerous measures were proposed to utilize the joint work among the state organs, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions in the regions on an even larger scale for a performance increase in the national economy and for the further improvement of the working people's working and living conditions.

The decision of the Central Committee Secretariat concerning a letter from the Bischofswerda Kreis to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, gave grounds for basic organizations of local state organs, of trade, of service enterprises, and of public health and cultural institutions to revise the concepts for developing working and living conditions and to assess overall management activity more than before using the yardstick of changes in favor of the citizens. Generally the initiated activities contribute to the additional production of consumer goods, to ensuring the supply of foodstuffs in line with demand, and to ensuring shopping hours that serve the

interests of the customers. This also applies to the expansion of early morning, late evening, and Saturday services in the public health sector, utility and repair services, and more efficient delivery routes on the part of wholesalers--a field where there are still considerable differences in schedules.

An important result of the party elections is the fact that a multitude of suggestions by communists and other working people regarding working and living conditions in enterprises, communal affairs, or the activity of trade organs, have been more speedily implemented. Thus, the water supply in Meerane has been improved by the construction of three deep wells and the installation of an express-coupling pipeline, and by replacing pipes in the particularly endangered residential areas. In Gardelegen the city council jointly with the management of the asbestos-cement works and the trade organs, saw to it that the business hours of the enterprise shop were adjusted to the shift system, and that the weekend shopping of the working people was ensured. On this occasion it turned out that the changing of criticized conditions within an appropriate period of time frequently depends on the attitude of the managers in charge, and on the consistency of party control and party training.

[AU240708] Discussion on such questions has become more frank and specific in many basic organizations. Party organizations in the local state organs have drawn conclusions from this for more effective party education work, and for making demanding party assignments. Altogether, party control over the handling of problems in communal work and over the fulfillment of promises made to the citizens is to be given markedly higher priority in its work.

The accountability election meetings at the party organizations of secondary schools, kindergartens, nonschool institutions, and the pedagogical higher and technical schools provided important stimuli for the creative movement of teachers for high quality in teaching. From the outstanding work feats of the working people, the communists in the public education sector derived the commitment to focus their initiatives primarily on raising the quality of teaching and on seeking to make the knowledge and skill of students more solid, to optimally develop gifts and talents, and to increase the educational effectiveness of every lesson. In compliance with the tasks set by the Education Ministry's working conference on the subject: "The school policy of the SED and the growing demands on teachers and teachers' training," the teachers' initiatives are aimed at rearing a young generation that can cope with the requirements of the future and that loves to work. They discussed the question of how teachers and educators could be made still more familiar with the problems inherent in scientific-technical progress.

A typical aspect of many accountability reports and discussion speeches in the basic organizations in the public health sector was the submitting of suggestions and proposals for improving the trustful relationship between doctors and patients. A more comprehensive utilization of the enterprise health facilities for all citizens is frequently regarded as an important reserve. In the resolutions it was stipulated that the level of medical care for the citizens is to be further raised.

The accountability election meetings in the artistic and cultural sectors focused on new achievements to strengthen socialist society and the safeguarding

of peace. The comrades of the Writers Association and the Association of Plastic and Graphic Artists reaffirmed their intention to focus even more strongly on active, history-making heroes from the workers' class in their works. In the basic organizations of the Brandenburg, Rostock, and Stralsund Theaters, the comrades drew appropriate conclusions for artistically valuable stage production concepts that are stimulating to citizens. The party organizations of cultural institutions were able to note that intellectual-cultural life in the work collectives, cities, and local communities has been enriched by a more differentiated range of cultural events. It is now a priority task to shape more distinctly the contents of the activities of some youth clubs.

One effect of the party elections is that popular discussion in the residential areas, house communities, and families is now accompanied by the more effective and resourceful coordination of all societal forces. The 13,722 residential party organizations--together with the 18,500 housing districts and local community committees of the National Front, the Democratic Women's League of Germany groups, People's Solidarity, and other societal organizations--are making a substantial contribution to the citizens' initiative "Beautify our cities and villages, join in," that has produced important results for the national economy and that reached a volume of M6.3 billion in the sector of preserving the value of existing housing facilities alone.

In the village the comrades presented a large number of constructive ideas as to how working and living conditions could be further improved in line with the involvement of the population in the struggle for high agricultural results--for example by creating additional housing space for young people and additional nursery places--and how intellectual-cultural life could be raised to a higher level. It was frequently suggested that one foster even more consciously the local traditions in cities and villages which deepen the affinity of the citizens with their socialist fatherland and their patriotic feelings, and make use of the attractiveness of these traditions for enlisting the active cooperation of young and old people in shaping beautiful and well-kept cities and local communities.

Many party organizations came to the conclusion that it is necessary to further intensify political talks within houses [haeuser] and families through the purposeful assignment of agitators, to achieve progress regarding everyday problems that affect the citizens in the residential areas, and to this end to improve cooperation with local councils, deputies, and enterprises and institutions, particularly during the preparations for the People's Chamber elections, and the elections for the Berlin City Assembly and the Bezirk Assemblies.

#### The Accountability Election Meetings Provided Incentives for Perfecting Internal Party Life

The implementation and results of the party elections in the basic organizations have provided important experiences regarding the party's political leadership of societal processes:

--The purposeful and uniform political leadership of the party election by the Central Committee, its Politburo, and its Secretariat has--on the basis of democratic centralism--further increased the party's ability to act.



[AU260709]--The relationship of trust between party, state, and people is unshakable because work with the people is the focus of leadership activity, and newly matured questions of societal development are analyzed and solved in time.

--There has been further development of work in close affinity with the masses and of the ability of the leading party organs and basic organizations to implement the decisions of the Central Committee in a creative way and to make them the yardstick for the actions of the communists and all working people.

--The living organism of the party has been consolidated by raising the level of complex and collective leadership activity, by perfecting intraparty democracy, and expanding honorary party work, by the increased level of training and education and the admission of 350,408 new fellow fighters into the ranks of the party since the 10th party congress.

The party elections raised the educational influence of the basic organizations on all communists. The comrades discussed how the members' assemblies should increasingly become a forum for the exchange of information, for direct reaction to topical events, and for developing standpoints to lead the political work among the masses.

The party elections showed that the party groups are gaining more importance in the political work of the basic organizations. This is shown particularly in the greater attention and continuity shown by many party leaderships and also by Kreis leaderships in directing and qualifying the party group organizers and their deputies. Questions and problems dealt with in party group work are directly taken up by the party leaderships, thus raising their authority and their ability to argue. In the election meetings of the 96,104 party groups the main issues under discussion were the ideological steadfastness of the individual comrades, their behavior in the work collective and in the residential area, but also personal concerns. This considerably enriched the individual work with members and candidate members.

In their accountability reports numerous party leaderships described concrete activities and measures for realizing the proposals and suggestions which were submitted by the comrades during the individual talks and during the party elections. The knowledge that the party leaderships and the state managers are taking up these suggestions more quickly and working more purposefully and consistently for their realization, visibly promotes the initiative of the comrades and inspires them to constructive flexible thinking.

In a greater number of basic organizations effective arrangements were made so that all proposals, suggestions, and critical remarks are registered and brought directly to the responsible authorities, and that continuous party control concerning the attitude toward the concerns of the working people is guaranteed.

The Bezirk and Kreis leaderships successfully held the party elections in the basic organizations on the basis of the Central Committee election directive.

Proceeding from the guideline given by Comrade Erich Honecker at the meeting with the first secretaries of the Kreis leaderships, they increasingly turned toward the basic organizations and above all intensified their on-site support. Their relationship to the party leaderships has become closer, more comradely, and makes more demands on both sides. This has visibly developed the ability of many basic organizations to implement the Central Committee decisions under concrete conditions.

In leading the political work among the masses as well as in preparing and holding their accountability election meetings the basic organizations received considerable support from the party central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the EINHEIT and NEUER WEO magazines, the Bezirk papers as well as television and radio, which conveyed many valuable experiences and inspired initiatives and performance comparisons with lively reports and contributions to the great popular discussion in preparation for the 11th party congress.

Immediately after the accountability election meetings and delegates conferences the new party secretaries, leadership members, and party group organizers introduced themselves in their enterprise and work collectives. They informed the working people on the results of the election meetings and explained the decisions taken there. Nonparty working people expressed their agreement with the projects and objectives of the party collectives and explained how they want to help keep the pledge given by the communists by means of high performances.

[AU240710] /In further preparing for the Kreis and Bezirk delegates' conferences it is important:/ [passage between slantlines in boldface]

--To thoroughly evaluate the significant lessons and militant experiences gained in the party elections for the further preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress. In line with the supreme principle of the party's policy to do everything for the welfare of the people, the atmosphere in which people feel comfortable, develop their skills to the fullest, and accomplish high achievements for strengthening socialism has to be made more pronounced by continuing the popular discussion with resourceful and realistic political work and among the masses;

--To ensure that the best conditions for fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the plan and the accepted pledges are created everyday, that work collectives are regularly informed about events involving the plan, that the best values and positive experiences are generalized, and that steady party and trade union control is exerted on careful and sympathetic work with the proposals and suggestions of the working people;

--To direct the high militant readiness of the communists and the authority of the new leaderships toward promoting new initiatives for the overall strengthening of the GDR and the peace offensive of socialism. All tested leadership methods and militant experiences, well-prepared members' assemblies, party assignments, and party control have to be used so that the communists prove themselves to be steadfast political fighters and the vanguard of innovations in implementing decisions.

POLITICS

ROMANIA

RCP EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETS

AU272009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, 27/12/1985, AGERPRES--The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, gathered on December 27 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, approved of the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation to the 41st (extraordinary) session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in Moscow on December 17 and 18, showing it to have accorded with the mandate entrusted by the party leadership, with Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, in the spirit of the policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state of continuously expanding and strengthening friendly, many-sided collaboration with the CMEA states, with all the socialist countries.

In his speech at the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu enlarged upon the significance of the adoption of the complex programme for technical and scientific progress in CMEA countries until the year 2000, and referred to the need for corresponding measures to translate it into fact.

The Executive Political Committee approved the programme of measures for the fulfillment of the pledges the Romanian side took at that session, for the attainment of the targets included in the aforesided document.

During its December 27 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined proposals for the location of the port of the Romanian capital on the Danube-Bucharest canal and the achievement of a lake by barring the River Arges in the Mihailesti-Cornetu area. This extensive work provides for a most efficient use of the Arges water resources for irrigation, navigation, power generation, supply with potable and industrial water of localities and economic units, protection of terrains in the area against floods, drainage of areas registering humidity excess. Everything needed was shown to exist for the operations to be performed on that important river-development and navigation project starting next year to proceed in proper conditions of high efficiency.

In its December 27 meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP heard RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's report on the friendly visit paid to Romania over December 20-22 by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary



of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Executive Political Committee approved and was highly appreciative of the results of the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue which continues the traditional meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov that have always given impact to the collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Pointing to the productive character of the talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of full understanding, mutual confidence and esteem, the Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the understandings reached during that meeting which bespeak a joint determination to further work to strengthen the collaboration between the RCP and the BCP, between Romania and Bulgaria ever more in the political, economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields, as well as in other areas of activity.

Special appreciation was expressed for the fact that during the talks it was agreed that the relevant bodies in the two countries should further act, according to a palpable programme of work, to intensify and expand specialization of and cooperation in production, apply most efficient forms of collaboration on a broad scale, on the basis of long-term agreement and conventions to open further prospects to the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and provide for a more marked rise in commodity exchanges in the years ahead.

The Executive Political Committee also placed emphasis on the significance of the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on major aspects of the international political life. The importance was brought to the fore of the two countries' determination to further strengthen their collaboration in the international arena, to cooperate ever more closely to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, achieve a passage to palpable measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, promote detente, security, peace, and collaboration in the Balkans, on the European continent, and in the world.

In that context, the Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the declaration and call of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans. Special stress was laid on the proposals for an undelayed start in negotiations between Balkan states to agree not to test, not to produce, not to hold, and not to store chemical weapons in their territories, a proposal contained in the declaration and call. It was shown that the translation into fact of the appeal would be an important step forward towards freeing the whole Europe from a highly dangerous category of weapons, would contribute to the building of confidence and the strengthening of collaboration between the Balkan countries and peoples, to the efforts made for a general and total ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles, to encouraging the negotiations held to that end.

Approving of the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee recommended the government, the ministries, and the other central bodies to take the necessary measures for the fulfillment of the understanding reached with a view to developing the collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria ever more powerfully, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

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CSO: 2020/64

POLITICS

ROMANIA

## RADIO REPORTS ON RELIGIOUS SECTS IN ROMANIA

AU030920 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Report by Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi]

[Text] Fundamentalists are Christian free churches or sects which are above all based on the Bible. The most successful of them in Eastern Europe are the Baptists. In Romania alone they have doubled their membership since 1970; in Ceausescu's country there are now 300,000 active Baptists in 178, mainly new, communities.

Since the 19th century, the United States has been the center of the Baptists, where the welfare of the brothers in the East is followed closely. The fact that--in contrast to the past--the Baptists in Romania have recently been persecuted and interfered with has even caused the United States to threaten Romania that it will withdraw the most-favored-nation clause.

Where does the success of the Fundamentalists come from? Apart from the Baptists, it is mainly Pentecostalism with about 200,000 members in Romania, and the so-called "Church of the Brothers." [sentence as heard] In the USSR, too, the sects are gaining members. In that country there are more than half a million Baptists; Pentecostalism and Adventism, too, are on the rise. Almost all of the new members come from the Orthodox church, whose hierarchy in the USSR as well as in Romania closely cooperates with the state.

This fact is considered by experts as the reason for the success of the sects. Where the traditional Christian church is working in the same way as the state, religious activists feel increasingly drawn toward other groups.

In Romania it was above all resented that the official Orthodox church kept silent in the face of Ceausescu's program for demolishing churches. As is known, at least 14 old churches and monasteries, some of them valuable, have recently been demolished in Bucharest alone in order to make room for the new government quarters.

In the 1960's and 1970's the Evangelical sects had relatively much leeway. Possibly, they were actually considered a relatively positive counterweight to the historically developed church. This, however, has changed in the meantime. In the USSR as well as in Romania Baptist priests have been arrested

recently. Again and again bible transports have been seized and Bibles imported from the United States have been burned. Obviously the authorities have realized how dangerous the book of all books is, which is particularly esteemed and read by the sects.

Graham is considered less dangerous. After Hungary, the USSR, Poland, and the GDR, Billy Graham has recently also toured Romania, a gesture certainly also directed toward the White House, where Billy Graham has been a frequent guest of many years. It is to be seen if the warning of Secretary of State Shultz will alleviate the fate of the Christian free churches. As a spiritual and religious power in Eastern Europe they are definitely being taken more and more seriously.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

DECREE ON STATE ALLOWANCES FOR CHILDREN, OTHERS

AU012044 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 27 December carries on page 3 a 5,000-word State Council "Decree on State Allowances and Indemnity for Children, on Assistance Granted to Mothers with Several Children and the Wives of Enlisted Men, and on Maternity Allowances," signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The decree is divided into four chapters of which state allowances for children; Chapter Two with allowances for children of agricultural cooperative farmers; Chapter Three with social assistance granted to mothers with several children, wives of enlisted men, and maternity allowances; and Chapter Four with final directives.

The decree is followed by the following "note": Within the framework of our party's and state's policy of stimulating the birth rate and of assisting families with several children, through the application of the provisions of the present decree state allowances and indemnity for children, assistance for mothers with several children, allowances for wives of enlisted men, and maternity allowances have been raised. On the basis of this increase, families with children will benefit--within the framework of real wage increments--from additional funds which will amount to more than 6.5 billion lei yearly.

At the same time, some modifications have been made in Article 2 of Decree No. 770/1966 to regulate termination of pregnancies in the following cases:

"Article 2. Termination of Pregnancy Will Be Exceptionally Authorized in the Following Cases:

"A) When the pregnancy endangers the life of the woman and this cannot be prevented by any other means;

"B) When one of the partners suffers from a serious disease which is hereditary and leads to serious congenital malformations;

"C) When the pregnant woman is a physical, psychological, or sensory invalid;

"D) When the woman is over 45 years of age;

"E) When the woman has given birth to five children and is taking care of them;

"F) If the pregnancy is the result of a rape or incest."

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EDUCATION STATISTICS NOTE 'MOTHER-TONGUE' TEACHING

AU091245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1146 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Formation of Young Generation in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 01/1/1986, AGERPRES--Since they are very young till the termination of their studies and their taking up jobs in production, the younger generation is constantly taken care of in Romania both materially and intellectually.

Thus, state allowances from the budget and other grants for children have risen year in year out, the latest increase being the one which took effect on the first day of this year.

Substantial investments are made to develop education facilities. Big funds go to purchasing textbooks--distributed to school children gratis--stationery, equipment, teaching aids, the children of the nationalities can learn in their mother-tongue in more than 2,800 schools where 13,200 teachers educate them. Schoolchildren who do not learn in their home towns go to boarding schools and canteens and medical and social assistance is provided for them.

Being learning institutions meant to ensure most of the workforce of the national economy, the 981 lycees where the first 2 years are part of 10-year compulsory education in Romania enroll 1,237,955 schoolchildren.

There are 19 universities with 44 institutes and 134 faculties in Romania. From 26,489 students in 1938-1939, there are 174,000 now, 108,000 of them in technical higher learning (as to only 3,897 in 1938). The number of students rose spectacularly within other higher learning branches as well: agricultural (from 1,272 in 1938 to more than 7,000 in 1984); economic (from 3,100 to 19,200); medico-pharmaceutical (from 3,450 to more than 21,000). The young people already working in production can further improve themselves in evening and rural higher learning.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

AL-QADHDHAFI PRESS CONFERENCE REPORT--Tripoli, 4 Jan (AGERPRES)--As JANA press agency reports, Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Great Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, met with U.S. journalists of the NBC and CBS television networks, with correspondents of some Australian, U.S., Syrian, and Iranian newspapers, and with editors of the Libyan agency. On this occasion, Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi stated that the Libyan Jamahiriya acts to develop the country and to ensure peace, advocates comprehensive Arab unity, and unconditionally supports the just struggle by the Palestinian people for freedom and their own state. Referring to recent U.S. statements against his country, Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi stressed that any aggression against the Libyan people will endanger peace and security in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. ["An Aggression Against the Libyan People Would Endanger Peace and Security in the Mediterranean and the Middle East--Press Conference Given by Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi"] [Text]  
[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jan 86 p 3] /9599

CSO: 2020/64

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

# SEMICONDUCTOR INSULATOR MODULES FROM 'LAMINA' FIRM

Warsaw WIADOMOSCI ELEKTROTECHNICZE in Polish No 7-8, 1-15 Apr 85 pp 160-164

[Article by Tomasz Dukaczewski, Lamina Electronic Factory: "Insulated Modules: A New Semiconductor Power Unit from Lamina Electronic Factory"]

[Excerpts] Electrically insulated semiconductor modules that have appeared in the past decade and became widespread in the world market belong to the category of modern semiconductor power units. By their functional characteristics and utility, as well as the cost effects produced by their application in electronic power units, these modules have largely replaced in modern technology discrete devices (power diodes and thyristors) and conventional modules built around these devices. This is observed primarily with the switching of medium-intensity currents of 16 to 160 A.

Electrically insulated modules are currently manufactured in the world by more than a dozen firms. The most important manufacturers are Semikron, Siemens, AEG Telefunken, BBC, Thomson CSF, General Electric, International Rectifiers, Westinghouse and Mitsubishi.

In CEMA nations, the development and introduction of a large nomenclature of insulated modules is implemented in the framework of a cooperative program by member nations of the Interelektro project. By now, a batch production of these modules has been put into effect in Czechoslovakia (CKD Praha) and the USSR. In Poland, the Lamina Electronic Factory, working under the Government Program 8, has developed the design and, in late 1984, initiated the batch production of two-element electrically insulated modules: thyristors, thyristors-diodes and diodes for currents of 40, 63 and 80 A.

## Electrically Insulated Modules Manufactured by Lamina Electronic Factory

The production of Polish electrically insulated modules began in late 1984. Lamina manufactures modules for medium-density currents of 40, 63 and 80 A, with gate currents of up to 1200 V. Depending on the needs of the consumers, the modules can be produced in two basic versions:

- thyristor type (MTT);
- thyristor-diode type (MTD);



--diode-thyristor type (MDT);

--diode type (MDD).

In addition, one-element modules with one thyristor (MT) or diode (MD) are produced.

The dimensions and position of current outputs, etc., comply with the recommendations of the IEC and Interelektro; as a result, Lamina modules are perfectly interchangeable with those of other manufacturers in the category of medium-current modules with casing type T0240.

The internal design of the modules provides internal tightening. The casing consists of two parts made of polyester. The inside of the module is filled with epoxy resin. For internal insulation, two corundum ceramic plates are used.

The basic parameters of the modules of types MTT40, MTT63 and MTT80 and their modifications are given in Tables I and II. The modules are intended for general industrial applications (standard dynamic parameters) in normal operation conditions.

The modules must be mounted on components with capacity for good outflow of heat. In selecting the method of cooling, the temperatures attained by the module base during the course of operation should be considered. This temperature should not exceed the admissible levels.

The modules should be mounted so that their entire lower surface be in contact with the base. Before the installation, it is recommended that the lower surface of the module be coated with a thin layer of connector lubricant with a high thermal conductivity. Fixation bolts should be tightened with a moment of 1.0-1.5 N.m.

By their parameters, the modules produced by Lamina are comparable to similar products of other firms (for example, module MTT-63, Table III). Tests by Interelektro and by the Institute of Electrical Engineering have confirmed that Lamina modules can be used in electronic power devices with a quality not inferior to similar products purchased from foreign manufacturers. The available experience with industrial applications has also confirmed this conclusion: the Factory of Electrical Equipment Apena in Bielsko-Biala has started the production of machine tool drives which use Lamina modules.

Polish industry is using a large number of imported electronic energy units with foreign-produced electrically insulated modules. It should be emphasized that in most cases these can be replaced by domestic modules. Illustrations are provided by the Karkonoskie Electrical Machine Factory Karelma located at Piechowice near Jelenia Gora and the Factory of Mining Development Machines in Konin. At these enterprises, damaged imported modules have been replaced in emergency situations by domestic modules, avoiding expensive operation stoppages and the purchase of new imports.

Table III.

Comparison of Parameters of Electrically Insulated Modules  
Type MTT-63 Manufactured by Lamina Electronic Factory with  
the Parameters of Units from Other Manufacturers

Parameter	Manufacturer:	Lamina	CKD	USSR	Siemens	AEG	Thomson	BBC	Semikron
Module type:	MTT-63	MT431-63	MTT-63	THYG75A	TT45N	DTT56934	MCC55	SKKT56	
Dimensions, mm	20 x 92 x 32.5	20 x 92 x 32	20 x 92 x 32	20 x 92 x 30	20 x 92 x 32	20 x 92 x 30	20 x 92 x 30	20 x 92 x 30	
$I_T(AV)$ , A	63	63	63	65	64	55	55	55	
$T_C$ , °C	80	85	85	57	60	85	85	80	
$U_{RRM}$ , V	200-1200	400-1600	400-1400	600-1650	600-1600	200-1600	400-1600	400-1600	
$U_{DRM}$ , V	200-1200	400-1600	400-1400	600-1650	600-1600	200-1600	400-1600	400-1600	
$I_{TSM}$ , A	1050	1400	1350	1000	1000	1250	1350	1500	
$T_j$ , °C	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
$R_{thjc}$ , °C/W	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.60	0.32	-	0.50	0.60	
$U_{ISOL}$ , V	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	

Lamina Electronic Factory is planning to introduce into production new types of electrically insulated modules. In 1986 modules for currents of 16, 25 and 32 A are planned to be introduced into production (the envisioned parameters are given in Table I), and in 1987 modules with currents of 100, 125 and 160 A with gate voltages of up to 1600 V will be produced. The factory envisages raising the voltages of the modules currently produced up to 1600 V. Developing modules with rapid switch-off thyristors and fast diodes and small electrically insulated rectifier bridges for currents of the order of 10 A is also envisioned.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

# MODERNIZED GEAR TESTING DEVICE AVOIDS IMPORT COSTS

Warsaw POMIARY AUTOMATYKA KONTROLA in Polish No 8, Aug 85 pp 198-199

[Article by Hieronim Korzeniewski and Andrzej Lorenc, Institute of Machine Tools and Machine Building Technology, Lodz Polytechnic: "Modernization of the Universal Instrument Type Fe 520/II for Testing of Gear Wheels"]

[Excerpts] In view of the fact that there is a large number of now obsolete universal instruments of the type Fe 520/II (manufactured by Carl Zeiss Jena) used for testing of gear wheels and given that acquiring new instruments for this purpose (for example, the Ta 450 S by the same manufacturer) is expensive and difficult, the Institute of Machine Tools and Machine-Building Technology of the Lodz Polytechnic decided to modernize the Fe 520/II. The following principles were adopted: availability of domestic equipment and capability of processing the measurement results by in-house computer centers.

Figure 1a shows an Fe 520/II set for simultaneous measurement of the radial wobble of the gear cogs and the measurement tolerance. The unit is furnished with a standard sensor, Gimetr 1, produced by the VIS Instrument Factory, which can interact with two induction heads. The readings of the sensor are registered by the Visoprint printer.

The measurement of the gear wobble by the difference method with the use of two measurement heads (Fig. 1b) makes it possible to reference the results to the axle opening of the wheel. This allows eliminating the tolerance of the radial wobble during the course of measurement.

After modernization, the equipment is able to measure not only the gear wobble but also deviations of cog separation and thickness. However, a computer is required to properly analyze these measurement results.

The device offers a possibility for adapting standard instruments for collecting consecutively the signals from a large number of heads and recording the results on a tape with the aid of the punch DT-105S. The recorded data can be processed on a minicomputer (HP9860A with peripherals).

The measurement device has the following merits:

--the measurement results are recorded automatically;

--it offers a possibility for adjusting the measurement range and accuracy to the type of the gear;

--the measurement accuracy is improved compared with the conventional methods by appropriate choice of the measurement range and elimination of errors due to tolerance, readout mistakes, parallax or interpolations.

A shortcoming of the device is the impossibility of changing the measurement range of the Gimetr sensor during the course of testing. If the change of range is attempted, substantial errors of the zero setting occur.

Digital measurement sensors Gimetr can be used to modernize universal measurement instruments for gear testing. The deviations of cog dimensions are best measured in the range of  $\pm 20 \mu\text{m}$  or  $\pm 200 \mu\text{m}$ . Using the range of  $\pm 1000 \mu\text{m}$  is not recommended because of a high level of boundary value errors.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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'ELTA' ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT RESEARCH LAB PROFILED

Warsaw WIADOMOSCI ELEKTROTECHNICZNE in Polish No 11-12, 1-15 Jun 85 pp  
283-284

[Article by Leszek Wroblewski, Factory of Transformers and Traction Equipment, ELTA, in Lodz: "Laboratory of Electrical Equipment of the Factory of Transformers and Traction Equipment [FTiAT ELTA]" ]

[Text] The Laboratory of Electrical Equipment of the Factory of Transformers and Traction Equipment ELTA [FTiAT ELTA], since its first day, has been engaged in research and development, creating designs for the factory and controlling product quality of this traction and crane equipment manufacturer.

The general concept and the detailed project of the laboratory was developed in 1960 by a group of engineers from the Electrical Engineering Traction Enterprises in Warsaw. The authors of the project, foreseeing the fast development of traction and crane equipment in Poland, decided to build the laboratory as an "oversized" unit, with a capacity exceeding the current needs and a possibility of easy adaptation to new technological requirements, new product mix and new measurement technology. A relatively large space (1700 m<sup>2</sup>) was provided for the laboratory, which was equipped with numerous research installations, enabling rapid adaptation of the laboratory's measurement capacity to the ever-changing needs of the factory.

Importantly, the laboratory used in most of its testing installations the same power sources and motors used in real operation conditions of tested equipment. This included the standard grid-powered traction unit, serial converters, traction motors and engines used in cranes.

The main testing installations in the laboratory include the following: direct current circuit tester, alternating current circuit tester, group of equipment for testing traction and electronic energy units and a set of testing stands of technical and climate conditions.

The direct current circuit tester is used to study practically all types of traction equipment connectors used in Poland. The main power source of the

tester is a rectifier unit, which includes the following: rectifier transformer TONZb-3/6-4100 with a constant power of 4.1 mV·A and the reference voltage 15 kV, and diode rectifier PK-17/3.3-6 with a nominal rectified voltage of 3.3 kV and direct current of 1700 A with a capability of overloads up to 15 kA for 0.2 s.

Depending on the needs, the DC voltage can be regulated in the range from 600 to 4100 V. The circuit loads consist of resistors with heavy instant loads and a broad range of resistance regulation, and concrete circuit dampers with a total inductance of 20 mH made to special specifications with detachable elements, allowing graduation of inductance with a step of 1 mH.

The unit is also equipped with higher-inductance dampers that are used with lower testing currents and a set of resistors with maximum loads of 4 MW and a broad range of resistance regulation, which are used for long-term load tests.

Automated manipulation of specimens and the system of blockade and interconnections allows tests with time selectivity regulated with an accuracy of 0.01 s in a cycle of 1 s. Oscillographic recording of the currents, testing and return voltages is provided, as well as indication of the breakdown-prone circuit components by a cut-off unit.

The tester uses separation equipment with remote control, making it possible to build arbitrary connection circuits according to the type of tests, the measurement system and safety factors. The highest current intensities achieved for cycle types of up to 200 ms are the following: for  $U = 600$  V,  $I = 15$  kA; for  $U = 4000$  V,  $I = 10$  kA.

Alternating current circuit tester is used to probe the circuits of alternating current connectors manufactured by FTiAT ELTA and for testing all alternating current equipment for short-circuit potential. The unit is powered by three single-phase laboratory transformers of 0.5 mW each with primary winding for voltage of  $15 \text{ kV} \pm 3\%$  and secondary windings divided into eight sections which can generate an arbitrary testing voltage in the range of 60 to 1300 V. The set of dampers and resistors can create in the testing circuit currents up to 70 kA with a power ratio of 0.1 to 1.

The unit is furnished with a circuit connector and phase selector, allowing the choice of the connection time with an accuracy of up to 5 electrical degrees separately in each of the two phases of three-phase testing circuits. Specially designed measurement and control units provide automatic recording with a printout of measurement results. Additional power sources are single-phase transformers of 200 kW fed from the factory's power grid of  $3 \times 380$  V with secondary windings providing a selection capability for testing voltages in the range of 24-720 V of alternating current.

The group of testers for traction equipment includes the following:

--installation for insulation tests with up to 60 kV of alternating current and 70 kV of direct current;

--installations for thermal tests with machine current units up to 2000 A and rectifiers up to 4000 A of direct current;

--installations for testing of electromagnetic currents in equipment with nominal voltages up to 4000 A d.c.;

--testers of connection capacity of d.c. relays for  $U_n = 12-220$  V;

--testers of connections of low-power direct current contacts for  $U_n = 24-600$  V and the power levels of 1-3 kW, respectively, and

--testers of mechanical strength of equipment with electromagnetic and manual drives.

Numerous modern measurement instruments, including analog and digital temperature testers, modern oscilloscopes, registration units and plotters make it possible to carry out diverse and comprehensive tests of traction equipment.

The group of testers for electronic energy equipment is furnished with state-of-the-art instruments, mainly produced by the U.S. firm Tektronix. The principal type of tests in energy electronics are oscillographic measurements of the periodic and one-time currents and voltages; because of the high variability of these tests, high-grade equipment is necessary.

The proper functioning of electronic energy equipment designed at the factory is tested also with oscilloscopes which can register simultaneously four current passages at points with substantial differences of potential, which feature lamps with memory and recording speeds of up to 1000 cm/ $\mu$ s. The pass band is 75 MHz, and the reference time frame is 5 ns to 5 s/cm. A large set of voltage probes up to 12 kV and current probes in the range of 1 mA to 10 kA is used, as well as Polaroid photographic cameras.

This group of testers includes plotters and units for measurement and selection of various discrete and integrated elements, both analog and digital. The wide variety of power sources allows the testing of equipment requiring voltages of up to 1000 V and currents up to several hundred amperes.

The group of testers for engineering and climate conditions is used to study the electronic equipment in terms of resistivity to: cold, dry heat, moist heat, both permanent and cyclic temperature variations, salt spray, mechanical shocks and sinusoidal vibrations. The group includes the following devices:



--climate control chamber with large capacity, manufactured by Heraeus-Vötsch (FRG) with a testing unit volume of 10 m<sup>3</sup>, temperature ranges from -70 to +70°C and humidity range from 10 to 95 percent; the equipment includes an electronic programming device for cyclic temperature and humidity variations with an arbitrary sequence, as well as temperature and humidity registration;

--a medium-capacity climate testing unit manufactured by Heraeus-Vötsch with a testing volume of 1000 x 1500 x 1000 mm, temperature range of 40-100 °C, humidity range of 10 to 95 percent and a capability for irradiating the tested object with solar spectral components;

--small-capacity climate tester manufactured by Heraeus-Vötsch with a testing volume of 800 x 635 x 780 mm and temperature range of -60 to +100°C;

--salt spray testing chamber manufactured by Heraeus-Vötsch with a volume of 1 m<sup>3</sup> and equipped with a brine temperature controller and a programming device providing an arbitrary selection of salt spraying cycle and interruptions of spraying;

--low-temperature chamber by Heraeus-Vötsch with the testing volume of 0.45 m<sup>3</sup> and temperature range to -85°C;

--vibrators made by C. Schenck (FRG) with a hydraulic drive allowing the tests to be conducted in three perpendicular planes and the maximum loads on the tested object of up to 300 kg, continuous control of displacement amplitude up to 20 mm and vibration frequency up to 60 Hz, and the setting accuracy of ±0.01 mm for amplitude and 0.1 Hz for frequency;

--tester for horizontal shock effects of the half-sinusoid shape with the maximum tested object weight up to 100 kg and the peak acceleration up to 9 g;

--a tester of material resistivity to creep currents;

--a unit testing the degree of safety provided to personnel and the environment by the switch casing;

--tester of safety under mechanical impact; and

--waterproof safety tester.

The Laboratory of Electronic Equipment FTiAT ELTA has been recognized by the Polish Shipping Register as a competent agency for technical inspection and classification of ships based on the following tests:

--direct and alternating current electrical equipment;

--technical and climatic tests of materials and electrical, mechanical and pneumatic components; and

--strength and resistance to sinusoidal vibrations and mechanical impacts.

The technological status of the laboratory, its equipment and testing capabilities fully meet the needs of the equipment studies at FIAT ELTA and enable it to provide services to other enterprises in the metal industry.

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END